

OUR SERIAL

THE ANSWER.

We miss her so, we grieve day after day
That she is gone—and since she went
The world seems empty. When the flowers
Come no more bright. The song birds,
When they sing,
Make not such music now as once they made
Before into the Unknown Land she strayed
Can it be true that she is happy now,
While sorrows sore our burdened spirits bow?

Yes, she, in that fair land where no tears start,
Known, not as we who only know in part,
Seen, not as we see with tear-blinded eyes
She understands now all life's mysteries;
God's dealings now by her are understood,
She sees how all things work to us for good—
Even things which we call sorrow, pain and loss;
She sees the crown eternal, not the cross,
She knows that all God's ways to us are love,
And she is happy in that home above.
A few brief years of separation, then,
Never to parted be, we'll meet again!
—Miss Margaret H. Barnett, in N. Y. Observer.

THE GRAFTERS

By FRANCIS LYNDE

CHAPTER VII.—CONTINUED.

"We needn't keep these sleepy young persons out of bed any longer," he announced briefly; and the coadjutor said good-night and joined him at once.

"What luck?" was David Kent's anxious query when they were free of the house and had turned their faces toward.

"Just as much as we might have expected. Mrs. Hepzibah refuses point-blank to sell her stock—won't talk about it. The idea of parting with it now, when it is actually worth more than when we bought it!" he quoted, mimicking the thin-lipped, acidulous protest. "Later in an evil minute, I tried to drag you in, and she let you have it square on the point of the law—intimated that it was a deal in which some of you inside people needed her block of stock to make you whole. She did, by Jove!"

Kent's laugh was mirthless. "I was never down in her good books," he said, by way of accounting for the accusation.

If Ormsby thought he knew the reason why, he was magnanimous enough to steer clear of that shoal.

"It's a mess," he growled. "I don't fancy you had any better luck with Ellnor."

"She seemed not to care much about it either way. She said her mother would have the casting vote."

"I know. What I don't know is, what result is to be done."

"More waiting," said Kent, definitely. "The fight is fairly on now—as between the Bucks crowd and the corporations, I mean—but there will probably be ups and downs enough to scare Mrs. Brentwood into letting go. We must be ready to strike when the iron is hot; that's all."

The New Yorker tramped a full square in thoughtful silence before he said: "Candidly, Kent, Mrs. Hepzibah's little stake in the Western Pacific isn't altogether a matter of life and death to me, don't you know? If it comes to the worst, I can have my broker play the part of the god in the car. Happily, or unhappily, whichever way you like to put it, I shan't miss what he may have to put up to make good on her 3,000 shares."

David Kent stopped short and wheeled suddenly upon his companion.

"Ormsby, that's a thing I've been afraid of, all along; and it's one thing you must never do."

"Why not?" demanded the straightforward Ormsby.

Kent knew he was skating on the thinnest of ice, but his love for Ellnor made him fearless of consequences.

"If you don't know without being told, it proves that your money has spilled you to that extent. It is because you have no right to entrap Miss Brentwood into an obligation that would make her your debtor for the very food she eats and the clothes she wears. You will say she never need know; he very sure she will find out, one way or another; and she would never forgive you."

"Um," said Ormsby, turning visibly grim. "You are frank enough—to place it mildly. Another man in my place might suggest that it isn't Mr. David Kent's affair."

Kent turned about and caught step again.

"I've said my say—all of it," he rejoined stolidly. "We've been decently modern up to now, and we won't go back to the elemental things so late in the day. All the same, you'll not tinker it unless I say that I know Miss Brentwood better than you do."

Ormsby did not say whether he would or would not, and the talk went aside to less summary ways and means preservative of the Brentwood fortunes. But at the archway of the Camelot club, where Kent paused, Ormsby went back to the debatable ground in an outspoken word.

"I know pretty well now what there is between us, Kent, and we mustn't quarrel if we can help it," he said

"If you complain that I didn't give you a fair show, I'll retort that I didn't dare to. Are you satisfied?"

"No," said David Kent; and with that they separated.

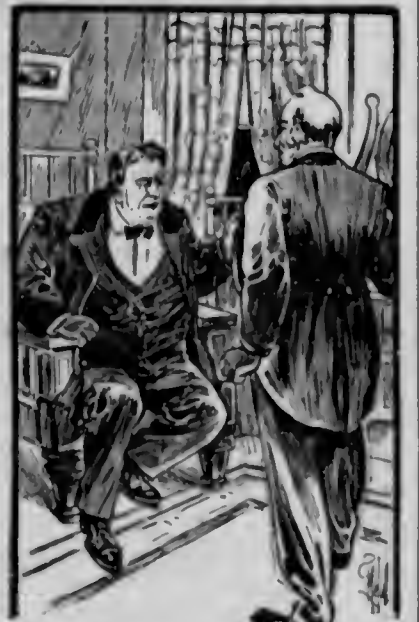
CHAPTER VIII. THE HATMAKERS.

By the terms of its dating clause the new trust and corporation law became effective at once, "the public welfare requiring it"; and though there was an immediate sympathetic decline in the securities involved, there was no panic, financial or industrial, to mark the change from the old to the new.

Contrary to the expectations of the alarmists and the lawyers, and somewhat to the disappointment of the latter, the vested interests showed no disposition to test the constitutionality of the act in the courts. So far indeed, from making difficulties, the various alien corporations affected by the new law wheeled promptly into line in compliance with its provisions, vying with one another in proving, or seeming to prove, the time-worn aphorism that capital can never afford to be otherwise than strictly law-abiding.

In the reorganization of the Western Pacific, David Kent developed at once and heartily into that rare and much-sought-for quantity, a man for an emergency. Loring, also, was a busy man in this transition period, yet he found time to keep an appreciative eye on Kent, and, true to his implied promise, pushed him vigorously for the first place in the legal department of the localized company. Since the resident manager stood high in the Boston counsels of the company, the pushing was not without results; and while David Kent was still up to his eyes in the work of flogging the affairs of the newly named Trans-Western into conformity with the law, his appointment came from the advisory board.

So it befell that while the newly appointed general counsel of the reorganized Western Pacific was bolting his meals and clipping the nights at



"FOR GOD'S SAKE, BUCKS: SPARE ME THAT."

both ends in a strenuous endeavor to clear the decks for a possible battle-royal at the capital, events of a minatory nature were shaping themselves elsewhere.

To bring these events down to their focusing point in the period of transition, it is needful to go back a little: to a term of the circuit court held in the third year of Gaston the prosperous.

Who Mrs. Melissa Varnum was; how she came to be traveling from Midland City to the end of the track on a sculper's ticket; and in what manner she was given her choice of paying fare to the conductor or leaving the train at Gaston—these are details with which we need not concern ourselves. Suffice it to say that Kent, then local attorney for the company, mastered them; and when Mrs. Varnum, through Hawk, her counsel, sued for \$5,000 damages, he was able to get a continuance, knowing from long experience that the jury would certainly find for the plaintiff if the case were then allowed to go to trial.

And at the succeeding term of court, which was the one that adjourned on the day of Kent's transfer to the capital, two of the company's best witnesses had disappeared; and the one bit of company business Kent had been successful in doing that day was to postpone for a second time the coming trial of the Varnum case.

It was while Kent's head was deep in the flood of reorganization that a letter came from one Blahfield Hunnicott, his successor in the local attorneyship at Gaston, asking for instructions in the Varnum matter. Judge MacFarlane's court would convene in a week. Was he, Hunnicott, to let the case come to trial? Or should he—the witnesses still being unproduced—move for a further continuance?

Kent took his head out of the cross-sees long enough to answer. By all means Hunnicott was to obtain another continuance, if possible. And if, before the case were called, there should be any new developments, he was to wire at once to the general office, and further instructions would issue.

It was about this time, or, to be strictly accurate, on the day preceding the convening of Judge MacFarlane's court in Gaston, that Governor Bucks took a short vacation—his first since the adjournment of the assembly.

Late that same night, Stephen Hawk was keeping a rather discomfiting vigil with a visitor in the best suite of rooms the Mid-Continent Hotel in Gaston afforded. The guest of honor was a brother lawyer—though he might have refused to acknowledge the rela-

tionship with the ex-district attorney—a keen-eyed, business-like gentleman, whose name as an organizer of vast capitalistic ventures had traveled far, and whose present attitude was one of undiluted and angry contempt for Gaston and all things Gastonian.

"How much longer have we to wait?" he demanded impatiently, when the hands of his watch pointed to the quarter-hour after ten. "You've made me travel two thousand miles to see this thing through; why didn't you make sure of having your man here?"

Hawk wriggled uneasily in his chair. He was used to being bullied, not only by the good and great, but by the little and evil as well. Yet there was a rasp to the great man's impatience that irritated him.

"I've been trying to tell you all evening that I'm only the hired man in this business, Mr. Falkland. I can't compel the attendance of the other parties."

"Well, it's damned badly managed, as far as we've gone," was the ungracious comment. "You say the judge refuses to confer with me?"

"Ah—so—lately."

"And the train—the last train the other man can come on; is that in yet?"

Hawk consulted his watch.

"A good half-hour ago."

"You had your clerk at the station to meet it?"

"I did."

"And he hasn't reported?"

"Not yet."

Falkland took a cigar from his case, bit the end of it like a man with a grudge to satisfy, and began again.

"There is a very unbusinesslike mystery about all this, Mr. Hawk, and I may as well tell you shortly that my time is too valuable to make me tolerant of half-confidences. Get to the bottom of it. Has your man weakened?"

"No; he is not of the weakening kind. And, besides, the scheme is his own from start to finish, as you know."

"Well, what is the matter, then?"

Hawk rose.

"If you will be patient a little while longer, I'll go to the wire and try to find out. I am as much in the dark as you are."

This last was not strictly true. Hawk had a telegram in his pocket which was causing him more uneasiness than all the rasping criticisms of the New York attorney, and he was re-reading it by the light of the corridor bracket when a young man sprang from the ascending elevator and hurried to the door of the parlor suite. Hawk colored his Mercury before he could rap on the door.

"Well?" he queried sharply.

"It's just as you suspected—what Mr. Hendricks' telegram hinted at. I met him at the station and couldn't do a thing with him."

"Where has he gone?"

"To the same old place."

"You followed him?"

"Sure. That is what kept me so long."

Hawk hung upon his decision for the barest fraction of a second. Then he gave his orders concisely.

"Hunt up Doctor Macquoid and get him out to the club-house as quick as you can. Tell him to bring his hypodermic. I'll be there with all the help he'll need. And when the young man was gone Hawk smote the air with a clenched fist and called down the Black Curse of Shilley, or its modern equivalent, on all the fates subversive of well-laid plans.

A quarter of an hour later, on the upper floor of the club-house at the Gentlemen's Driving park, four men burst in upon a fifth, a huge figure, crouching in a corner like a wild beast at bay. A bottle and a tumbler stood on the table under the hanging lamp; and with the crash of breaking glass which followed the mad-bull rush of the giant, the reek of French brandy filled the room.

"Hold him still, if you can, and pull up that sleeve." It was Macquoid who spoke, and the three apparitors, breathing hard, sat upon the prostrate man and bared his arm for the physician. When the apomorphia began to do its work there was a struggle of another sort, out of which emerged a pallid and somewhat stricken reincarnation of the governor.

"Falkland is waiting at the hotel, and he and MacFarlane can't get together," said Hawk, tersely, when the patient was fit to listen. "Otherwise we shouldn't have disturbed you. It's all day with the scheme if you can't show up."

The governor groaned and passed his hand over his eyes.

"Get me into my clothes—Johnson has the grip—and give me all the time you can," was the sullen rejoinder; and in due course the Honorable Jasper G. Bucks, clothed upon and in his right mind, was enabled to keep his appointment with the New York attorney at the Mid-Continent hotel.

But first came the whipping-in of MacFarlane. Bucks went alone to the judge's room on the floor above the parlor suite. It was now near midnight, but MacFarlane had not gone to bed. He was a spare man, with thin hair graying rapidly at the temples and a care-worn face; the face of a man whose tasks or responsibilities, or both, have overmatched him. He was walking the floor with his head down and his hands—thin, nerveless hands they were—tightly locked behind him, when the governor entered.

For a large man the Honorable Jasper was usually able to handle his weight admirably; but now he clung to the door-knob until he could launch himself at a chair and be sure of hitting it.

"What's this Hawk's telling me about you, MacFarlane?" he demanded, frowning portentously.

"I don't know what he has told you. But it is too flagrant, Bucks; I can't do it, and that's all there is about it." The protest was feebly fierce, and there was the snarl of a baited animal in the tone.

"It's too late to make difficulties now," was the harsh reply. "You've got to do it."

"I tell you I cannot, and I will not!" "A late attack of conscience, eh?" sneered the governor, who was sobering rapidly now. "Let me ask a question or two. How much was that security debt your son-in-law let you in for?"

"It was \$10,000. It is an honest debt, and I shall pay it."

"But not out of the salary of a circuit judge," Bucks interposed. "Nor yet out of the fees you make your clerks divide with you. And that isn't all. Have you forgotten the gerrymander business? How would you like to see the true inwardness of that in the newspapers?"

The judge shrank as if the huge gesticulating hand had struck him.

"You wouldn't dare," he began.

"You were in that, too, deeper than—"

Again the governor interrupted him.

"Cut it out," he commanded. "I can reward, and I can punish. You are not going to do anything technically illegal; but, by the gods, you are going to walk the line laid down for you. If you don't, I shall give the documents in the gerrymander affair to the papers the day after you fail. Now we'll go and see Falkland."

MacFarlane made one last protest.

"For God's sake, Bucks! spare me that. It is nothing less than the foulest collusion between the judge, the counsel for the plaintiff—and the devil!"

"Cut that out, too, and come along," said the governor, brutally; and by the steady help of the chair, the door-post and the wall of the corridor, he led the way to the parlor suite on the floor below.

The conference in Falkland's rooms was chiefly a monologue with the sharp-spoken New York lawyer in the speaking part. When it was concluded the judge took his leave abruptly, pleading the lateness of the hour and his duties for the morrow. When he was gone the New Yorker began again.

"You won't want to be known as this, I take it," he said, nodding at the governor. "Mr. Hawk here will answer well enough for the legal part, but how about the business end of it? Have you got a man you can trust?"

The governor's yellow eyebrows met in a meaning scowl.

[To Be Continued.]

SOMETHING JUST AS GOOD.

Couldn't Get Sweet Peas, but Did Not Return Empty-Handed.

"Ignorance is bliss," but one of the bell-boys connected with a certain hotel in town is inclined to doubt the old maxim, says the Albany Journal. The boy in question is now endeavoring to learn the names of all the flowers that grow, because of an absurd mistake which he made a short time ago. It seems that a gentleman and his wife, who is very fond of flowers, and particularly sweet peas, put up at the hotel the other night. She asked her husband to send and get her a bunch of sweet peas, so he rang for a boy, and when the youngster appeared the man handed him a bill and told him to bring up some sweet peas. The boy looked at the man in doubt and amazement for a moment, but took the bill and left the room rather reluctantly. It was some time before he returned; in fact, the young couple became tired of waiting for him. At last he did come, however, but with a bundle in his arms done up in brown paper. The poor boy was all out of breath and as he laid the package on the table he exclaimed:

"I couldn't get any sweet peas in the store, but I brought you some sweet corn, which I thought would do."

Presence of Mind.

On one occasion a great public dinner was given to Isaac Hull by the town of Boston and he was asked to sit for his picture to Gilbert Stuart, the celebrated artist, who was a great braggart. When Hull visited his studio Stuart took great delight in entertaining him with anecdotes of his English success, stories of the marquis of this and the baroness of that, which showed how elegant was the society to which he had been accustomed. Unfortunately, in the midst of this grandeur, Mrs. Stuart, who did not know that there was a sister, came in with apron on and her head tied up with some handkerchiefs, from the kitchen, and cried out: "Do you mean to have that leg of mutton boiled or roasted?" To which Stuart replied, with great presence of mind, "ask your mistress."—Chicago Chronicle.

Promissory Notes.

It is said that a man whose musical talent was as widely known as his impetuous condition once accosted a friend on the street, drew him into a doorway, and requested a loan of \$25.

"When do you think you'll be able to repay it?" asked the friend, to whom it was by no means a new experience.

"This time," said the ready borrower, with an engaging smile, "I hoped you'd be willing to make it a 'Kathleen Mavourneen' loan."

"A what?" demanded the practical man.

"A 'Kathleen Mavourneen' loan," said his expensive friend. "It may be for years, and it may be forever."—Youth's Companion.

Dagged at Last.

Not even the best friends of Mrs. Cobb could claim for her the gift of gracious speech, although they laid great stress on her kind intentions at all times. "Well, well," said the good lady, breathlessly, as she grasped at acquaintance by the arm coming out of a crowded concert hall, "here I've been on a wild-goose chase all day long, and at last find you where I should never have thought of looking!"—Youth's Companion.

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ALL
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PRICE,
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standing the
high price of
leather, I can still
afford to sell as
good a shoe for
the same price, \$3.50, as formerly.
The increased volume of my busi-
ness more than makes up for the
lessening of my profit.

If I could take you into my fac-
tories at Brockton, Mass., and
show you the infinite care with
which every pair of Douglas shoes
is made, you would realize why
they are the best shoes produced
anywhere.

If I could show you the difference between the shoes made in
my factory and those of other makes, you would understand why
W. L. Douglas \$3.50 shoes cost more to make, why they hold
their shape, fit better, wear longer, and are of greater intrinsic
value than any other \$3.50 shoe on the market to-day.

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Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Mrs. Arthur Hunt is very low.
Mrs. E. A. Cook, who has been
quite sick, is recovering.

Miss Allie Fowler, milliner, has
moved opposite Welch's.

Bennett and Ella Fowler are visit-
ing their sister, Allie Fowler.

Mr. and Mrs. Spencer of Chum-
berland Gap are visiting in Berea.

Mrs. S. L. Clarke and daughter
Lela left Tuesday for Tennessee.

Mr. J. L. Bowler is at work again
in the printing office after a week's
vacation.

Two children of Mr. Reed Robin-
son and Mr. Isaac Hughes are also
reported sick.

Rev. Mr. Elkins, of Missouri,
preached in the Union church last
Sunday night.

Mr. Harry Burton, night watch-
man at Welch's, was married to Miss
Lula Phillips last week.

Mrs. Seale is visiting her sister
Lillian at Station Camp, where she
is teaching. Enter Seale is attend-
ing the Institute at Manchester.

Mrs. Fannie Demmon has re-
turned from a few days visit with
friends and relatives in the lower
part of Madison and Jessamine coun-
ties.

Miss Jennie Hanson, Miss Ger-
trude Hallett, Mrs. Bowling, Mrs.
Hoskins, Mr. Chrisman, Mrs. Smith,
and John Munney, who have been
sick, are convalescent.

Miss Edith Paville, who has been
visiting relatives here, returned to
Norfolk, Va., where she is teaching
in the kindergarten. Her sister,
Miss Esther, remains in Berea to at-
tend school.

Benton Huff, the 12-year-old son
of the railroad section foreman, died
of a complication of brain fever and
other troubles last week. The body
was taken to the former home in
Wildie for interment.

The letters from President Frost
and Miss Robinson, published in
this issue, are authentic and interest-
ing, even to their authors have re-
turned to Berea. They have been
crowded out of earlier numbers of
The Citizen.

For the Children

To succeed these days you
must have plenty of grit, cour-
age, strength. How is it with
the children? Are they thin,
pale, delicate? Do not forget
Ayer's Sarsaparilla. You
know it makes the blood pure
and rich, and builds up the
general health in every way.

The children cannot possibly have good
health unless the blood is in proper condi-
tion. A single glass of Ayer's Sarsaparilla
has been given small but effective doses of Ayer's
Pills. All vegetable, sugar coated.

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.
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HAIR VIGOR,
ACHE CURE,
CHERRY PECTORAL.

The latest word from Dr. Thom-
son, who is at the bedside of his
father in Medina, Ohio, is that his
father is very low, but in great pain,
and he feels that he cannot leave
him. He has, therefore, asked Dr.
Cook to take his place again next
Sunday morning and conduct the
communion service.

Resolutions Adopted.

Whereas the officials of Berea Col-
lege, whose right it was, extended to
our church the use of their chapel
and college grounds for the entertain-
ment of the Tates Creek Association
therefore be it resolved.

That we hereby express our thanks
for the use of the same and for the
brotherly spirit that prompted the
offer. Furthermore be it resolved
that thanks be returned to W. C.
Gamble and wife for assistance ren-
dered in the service of the songs.
Done at regular meeting of the
Berea Baptist Church.

Amos Stent, Mod.
B. H. Gabbard, Ch. Clerk.
Sept. 2, 1906.

President Frost to the Berea Students of
Last Year.

East Northfield, Mass. Aug. 20, 1906.
My Dear Friends:—I hope all of
you are taking the Citizen, so that
this letter may reach all the young
people who sat in our chapel last
winter. I love to think of that chapel,
and the sermons we heard and the
songs we sang there.

I am writing from Northfield, Mass.,
where Mr. Moody, the great evange-
list, planted two schools, one for
girls and one for boys. The boys
school held its commencement yester-
day and I attended the exercise and
made a brief address. The school is
very much like ours, except that the
boys and girls are in separate schools
four miles apart, and there is no
college department. I noticed that
they sing the same hymns we love so
well: "When the Roll is Called up
Yonder," "Trust and Obey," "Onward
Christian Soldiers," and all the rest.

Now I am writing this letter
especially to urge all of you who
have not graduated from some of
our courses, to come back to Berea,
and to come back at the beginning of
the Fall Term, Sept. 12th. I know
most of you want to come back, and
I hope you will not let anything pre-
vent you from meeting me in the
chapel that Wednesday.

It is so much better in every way
to begin in the Fall. Do not waste
your time waiting or fooling around,
but get back Sept. 12. You can do
it; Where there's a will there's a
way.

We can help you more and teach
you better in the Fall. So make
your plans right away. Write to
Mr. Gamble and engage a room if
you have not done so already. Do
not waste the beautiful autumn days.
All this summer I have been planning
some pleasant surprises for the open-
ing of the Fall Term. Fight down
the difficulties, make up your mind
to do the thing that is truly the best,
invite your friends to come with you,
and meet me in the great new chapel
Sept. 12.

Faithfully yours,
WM. GOODALE FROST.

"Wainscott's Pop is a healthy
Tonic."

College News.

Tutor May is sick.
Miss Aray McLish writes that she
cannot be with us until the winter
term.

Mrs. K. U. Putnam is here, bring-
ing almost as much as Miss Robin-
son, even if she hasn't been to En-
ropa.

Prof. and Mrs. Rigby returned
last night. It sounds good to hear
the Professor's hearty greeting again.

President Frost arrived in Berea
Wednesday noon. Mrs. Frost and
the children are not expected until
next Tuesday.

Mr. Burgess, Supt. of Construc-
tion of Buildings, is supposed to be
sick, but it looks doubtful when one
sees him out walking.

Francis Clark, who has been doing
Sunday School work this summer,
returned Tuesday night, bringing
with him five new students.

Miss Todd, our registrar, is hard
at work again; also Mr. Lindsley,
who, with Mrs. Lindsley, has been
in New York resting during the va-
cation.

Miss Merrow appears ready for
work once more. Everybody is filled
with enthusiasm and good resolu-
tions; what a splendid year it is go-
ing to be.

Mr. A. S. Worthen, who will be
remembered by all who were here
last year, writes to have his Citizen
sent him at MacDonald College, St.
Anne De Bellune, Quebec.

Miss Elizabeth Lewis, who is to
be assistant librarian, arrived with
Miss Corvin and Miss Maiden Sat-
urday night. Miss Lewis and Miss
Maiden have been in Chautauqua
during the summer, and Miss Corvin
in New Jersey.

Miss Josephine Robinson, whose
letter from England is found in this
issue, returned a few days ago.
Miss Robinson has brought a great
deal back with her including the
Dean of Women and many interest-
ing experiences.

Some of the students who have
arrived are Miss Maiden, Roy East-
man, Jesse Huff, Abner Stillwell,
John Gerdes, George Haldane and
Rolla Hoffman. The excursion
Tuesday will doubtless bring back
all of our old classmates.

The chapel tower is undergoing
some repairs, and the library build-
ing is receiving its finishing touches.
The third story of the Bruce build-
ing is nearing completion. Mr.
Howard Clark, who has been over-
seeing the bricklaying, deserves spe-
cial commendation.

Mr. Cartmell, the assistant treas-
urer and purchasing agent, began to
get busy again last Saturday and of
course is keeping everybody else
within a radius of several miles al-
most as busy as himself. The stock
for the bookstore has been ordered
and the soda fountain began running
Wednesday. Ralph Putin, one of
last year's students, and Thomas
Cook, who recently returned from
China and enters school next week,
will have charge of this department.

Prof. James Watt Raine.

Berea's Collegiate Department re-
ceives a great reinforcement in the
coming of Rev. Jas. W. Raine as
Professor of English and Rhetoric.
Raine is a native of Scotland, gradu-
ate of Oberlin College and Union
Theological Seminary, and was form-
erly a professor in the State Agri-
cultural College of Kansas, and a tutor
at Oberlin. He is well known as a
popular leader and lecturer, and
comes to us from a most successful
pastorate at Riverhead, N. Y. He is
a man of talent and consecration,
who will be a loyal co-worker in the
Faculty, and an unselfish friend to
every student.

The Opening Term, Sept. 12.

Berea is getting ready to meet the
students, new and old, next week.
Already a good many students are in
town, and they are getting quite a
crowd at the Boarding Hall. The
offices open Tuesday at 2 p. m. for
reception of students, and the open-
ing exercises occur at 8 the next
morning in the great new Chapel.

Much interest is being aroused by
the announcement that Judge Ed. C.
O'Rear of the Court of Appeals is to
give three lectures on "County Organi-
zation," "County Administration"
and "County Officers" the coming
winter, in the Kentucky University
Law School. On account of the con-
fusion existing in many counties in
their administration, it is felt that
these lectures will meet a present
need. Those interested in these or
other law courses should note the
advertisement of the Kentucky Uni-
versity Law School in this issue.

It is not an uncommon experience
for us to get a letter describing how
the writer escaped death by taking
Dr. Caldwell's (taxative) Syrup Pepsin
for some violent and dangerous stom-
ach or bowel inflammation. The gentle,
soothing, curative, purgative action
of this pleasant syrup is without any
equal in the science of medicine. Sold
by S. B. WELCH at 50c and \$1.00.
Money back if it fails.

WOMEN FLED

From the Burning Building in Night
Robes—One Man Killed.

Louisville, Ky.—The fire which par-
tially destroyed the Caperton building
caused a financial loss of \$40,000.
Harry B. Cox, of Bardonia, Ky., was
suffocated and his body partially
burned; Harvey White, Louisville, was
overcome by smoke; Arthur W. Ven-
tries, of Philadelphia, sustained a
broken ankle, and Capt. Sam Oldham
Bromas, was hurt in a fall of 30 feet.
The building is four stories, the lower
being used as storerooms and the upper
three as flats. The fire started in the
rear and shot up the shaft, being
diverted at the roof to the adja-
cent rooms on the upper stories. Twen-
ty women were obliged to leave the
building in their night clothing, and
took refuge in the offices of the United
State district attorney, in the custom
house, just opposite. Harry Cox was
22 years of age and was engaged to
be married to Miss Mary Murphy,
daughter of Charles T. Murphy, of
Louisville. His body was taken to the
Murphy residence, Oak street, from
where the funeral will be held. White
recovered after being carried through
the flames into the open air. Ventries,
who gave the alarm by calling to pas-
sersby on the street, got his feet
tangled in his night robe and broke
his ankle in falling.

IN A DRY GOODS BOX

Mother and Her Son Live in Prefer-
ence to an Almshouse.

Glasgow, Ky.—Just an ordinary pine
dry goods box is the abode of Polly
Ann Stinnett and son Riley, at Eliz-
abethtown. Having no shelter and no
means, they begged the box from a
merchant, dragged it to the east end
of the town and ensconced themselves
therein. Passers by are given as cheer-
ful a salutation as if the mother and
son were dwelling in a palace. They
subsist on the charity of neighbors.
Both refused to enter the county al-
mshouse, saying they preferred their dry
goods box.

ANOTHER CLASH

Between the Hall-Martin Poudists Re-
sults in More Bloodshed.

Sargent, Ky.—Reliable news reached
here from Beaver creek that the Hall-
Martin feud factions came together
again. There were perhaps 50 shots
fired on each side, the Martin faction
having started the fight. According to
the reports John Vance, a brother of
Dick Vance, was fatally wounded. He
belonged to the Hall faction. One of
the Halls received a dangerous wound,
being shot once in the thigh and arm.
So far as is learned there was no one
shot on the Martin side.

Bargain in Rent

Pretty four room cottage; garden
100 x 100 feet on Prospect street.
\$5.50 per month. B. P. Ambrose,
Prospect street, Berea, Ky.

New Potatoes!

For new potatoes call on C.
M. Canfield, City phone 21.

KEEP CLEAN

and get your clothes cleaned
and pressed by

J. C. BURNAM

The West End Barber Shop. Phone 67

50c a suit is all it will cost you.

HOUSES TO RENT.

Berea College has a few desirable
houses to rent in Berea, some of them
with barn and garden.

Inquire of the Treasurer any week
day, 9:45 to 12 a. m. or 3 to 4 p. m.

BARGAINS

Meal.....50c per bushel
Granulated Sugar.....50c per lb.
Flour.....40c to 50c per sack
Best Bacon.....11c per lb.
Salt.....40c per 100 lbs.
Good Coffee.....12c and 15c per lb.
All other goods at the lowest pos-
sible prices.

M. D. SETTLE,
Big Hill, Ky.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets.
Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. R. W.
GROVER'S signature is on each box. 25c.

For Sale or Rent Cheap

A nice little Cottage
House of four rooms on
Depot Street. Lot 83
by 269 feet. Call on
or address

G. D. HOLLIDAY
REAL ESTATE AGENT
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DAWSON SPRINGS MINERAL WATER

Is what you need to
keep your liver right
and your system
clean. We have it
for sale at the foun-
tain, and also in a
concentrated form
for use at home.

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The Porter Drug Co.

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The Road to the Poor House

Winds over the hill of procrastina-
tion and leads into the valley of
lost opportunities.

Avoid its Miseries

By taking some Life Insurance
with H. C. WOOLF, Agent for

THE NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE CO., OF BOSTON, MASS.

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THEY ARE THE SUITS THAT FIT.



Neat and Nobby. Work-
manship the very best. The
Wellworth is the kind that
satisfies. Every suit sold
sells one more. Don't fail
to come in and look our
place through. We have
suits for Men, Youths and
Boys at \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8, \$10,
\$12.50, \$15.

We carry a full line of
Ladies' Gents' and Chil-
dren's furnishings at low
prices, for cash.

WE GIVE CASH SALE
CHECKS WORTH 5 PER
CENT.

Yours Respectfully,

The New Cash Store,

Harris, Rhodus & Co.

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at home and at a small cost as at the most widely known institutions of
America—not an empirical debating society in continuous performance—
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of lectures by Judges of the highest courts, State Officers and distinguished
practitioners—practical usefulness of the scheme of instruction endorsed
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A family newspaper for all that is right, true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

BEREA PUBLISHING CO.
E. Albart Cook, Ph. D., Editor and Mgr.

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Liberal terms given to any who obtain new subscriptions for us. Any one sending us four yearly subscriptions can receive The Citizen free for himself for one year.

Advertising rates on application.

A Gloucester, Mass., man has been "bitten 40 times by a pet bulldog."

There's no accounting for tastes in the matter of pets.

A Tennessee man wants congress to pass a law against peck-a-hoo wails.

He must possess an unholo desire to get congress to hunt for trouble.

A scow 18 feet long and which cost \$2,000 has been added to the New York aquarium. The trouble with these scows is that they give salted milk.

The daughter of a Standard Oil magnate has announced her engagement to a chauffeur. Who will be the first heiress to marry her father's chauffeur?

The discovery of a lot of new coal in Pennsylvania will not especially interest the consumer. A find of this kind does not exert any effect on the price.

The New York World publishes an article under the title of "New York Minds Its Own Business."

It does so probably because it refuses to recognize the fact that there is any other business.

Boston's school board has announced that the marriage of a teacher will be considered equivalent to her resignation.

There has for a long time been a general supposition that Boston school teachers never married.

A Kansas lady insists that woman can never hope to be man's equal until she is able to open a telegram as calmly as she is able to open a can of corn.

Why not give her a chance? Let her have equality as soon as she is able to open a telegram as calmly as a man opens a can of corn.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward is coming to this country, perhaps for the purpose of finding out whether she stated the case strongly enough when she said all Americans were insufferably vulgar.

Incidentally she will lecture the vulgar things and get as much of their money as possible.

The Candymakers' association has retained a medical expert to investigate instances of candy poisoning.

After diagnosing eight cases in Brooklyn, the deaths were attributed "to bad milk."

Of course, the milk dealers' physician will promptly shift the responsibility to breakfast foods.

The boy who was flogged by the driver of an ice wagon for jumping on the step behind and taking a splinter of ice, should have remembered that, at the present rates, a fragment big enough for a cooling mouthful is a valuable piece of property, the taking of which is almost grand larceny.

A Texas railroad has ordered that no boys are to be employed in the company's shops who have not completed eight grades of school, while none are to be taken for clerical work who have not completed a high school course.

Compulsory education laws would become mighty nearly obsolete if similar rules were adopted by all business and industrial concerns.

Although many other industries flourish in this country, the manufacture of paupers seems to be on the decline.

According to a report of the bureau of the census, the number of paupers in almshouses in every hundred thousand of the population has decreased from 132 in 1880 to a fraction more than 101 in 1903.

England and Wales had, in 1905, almost 700 indoor paupers to the hundred thousand of population, or almost seven times the proportion of the United States.

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, there were imported into the United States uncut diamonds to the value of \$10,579,000, cut diamonds valued by the custom-house appraisers at \$24,282,000 and other precious stones to the amount of \$4,247,000—a total of more than \$40,000,000.

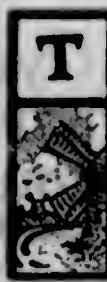
And yet, when the tax assessor goes diamond hunting anywhere in the United States, these gems, so rich and rare, do not sparkle for him. Their luster is dimmed to a few thousand dollars in the forgetful memory of the tax dodger.

The English are objecting seriously to the smell of the American cigarette. This international bond of unity is growing.

Immigrants are arriving in New York at the rate of 9,000 a day. This will to some extent offset the summer travel from America to the capitals of the old world.

Give Publicity to All Campaign Contributions

By HON. JOHN D. LONG,
Ex-Secretary of the Navy.



THE ideal and the right thing would be not to spend a dollar in a political campaign. There are some necessary expenses, but they are mighty few. Not to be meanly-mouthed, what is spent otherwise, which is nearly the whole, goes in the way of direct or indirect corruption—sometimes in the straight-out buying of influence. I hope the time will come, for most, evils cure themselves by their excess, when the only electioneering agencies will be the open stump, where the candidate will argue his case before the people, and the press taking sides unpaid and disinterested, and when there will be no "getting out of the vote" except as it comes out of its own accord. Better that three-quarters of the voters stay at home than be dragged to the polls to swell a vote to which they contribute no interest and no intelligence.

However, the millennium is not yet, and we must deal with existing conditions. If there must be contributions to political campaigns, let us have publicity as to where it comes from and where it goes to. Is the principle of publicity in this matter feasible? It is vital. It will do more than anything else, not only to keep political expenditures decent, but to keep them and the contributions to them down to a decent figure.

If there are to be such contributions, I cannot see how a line can be drawn limiting them to any class of contributors. Their justification is put on the ground of securing public servants and legislation which will best conserve the public interest. If on this ground an individual may contribute, so certainly may a firm of individuals or a corporation representing the interests of its individual stockholders. But no firm and no corporation should contribute a dollar of its funds except by the authority of its constituents and with their full knowledge.

Not only should all political contributions be made public, but that publicity should attach to them from the very moment they are made, not months after the election is over. A daily statement of every cent given and of every cent expended would clear the air, and especially would keep the amount down. Managers would be pretty careful what agencies they employed and what inducements they offered if held to this public scrutiny. There would be a sharp falling off in expenditures and a corresponding pruning of great slush funds and in the reckless and demoralizing contributions to them. Corruption cannot stand the light, and publicity is salvation.

Plan to Give Every Worker a Vacation

By SAMUEL S. KOENIG,
New York Politician.

If there was some economic scheme or plan by which the thousands of the underpaid and overworked men and women of our large cities could be given a week away from the surroundings that become so monotonously impressed on the mind and nerves, and have that week in a locality where diversion would be a practical probability without the usual attendant loss of time and money, it would be a most commendable move.

The plan I have in mind is outlined much as follows: To have an institution that had as its object only the purpose of giving to every one a vacation without any idea of profit to itself, and to never have any surplus except that which was held against just claims.

To arrange that by the payment of a small sum weekly or monthly a person might lay up sufficient with the institution that would give him, with no further concern, the chance to leave his work and have a week at a place in the country, with a sum of money equivalent to his weekly pay, and with no charge for his accommodations.

Assuming that a man was getting \$15 a week he could, with no great loss in his weekly comfort, pay 25 cents a week toward a week's keeping in the country, his total would be \$12.50, which would pay his fare to and from the place, and keep him in comfort for the week.

Few men there are who cannot spare that much out of the weekly savings, and how few men there are who can spare the \$15 or \$20 necessary at one time to take a couple of days away from the grind of the year's work. Where a man had a family an increased weekly payment would get the same result, and where a man was a carner of sufficient capacity he should be able to pay enough weekly so that he might have not only the benefit of an easily taken, well-conducted visit to recreation, but receive the amount of the week's wages as well.

Such plans are worked by some of the big employers of labor in the world, and they work to the entire satisfaction of every one concerned.

One big plant in Germany gives an employee who has been with it a year a rest cure in the mountains at its expense with full pay.

Out in Ohio a firm taxes its employees a small bit each week, with their permission, and sends them away for two weeks to a farm in the country, where they are entertained as well as one is at the ordinary high-priced summer boarding-house.

That the idea can be made practical and of the greatest benefit to the small wage earner I haven't the least doubt, and I firmly believe that it will be done sooner or later.

Religion Essential to Nature of Man

By REV. W. A. WATERMAN.

Religion springs up in man's necessities which will make imperative demands upon his soul after all churches shall have crumbled, could he live so long. While man remains and duty, judgment, and eternity remain, religion will remain, having its necessity in the moral constitution.

A nonreligious man is abnormal, only a high grade animal at his best. Church, Bible, and priest come to man as his friends to enlighten, inspire, and unfold to him his nature and aid him in maintaining normal state and relations. Men are not released from moral and religious obligations by keeping out of church and worship. Religious obligations came not by churches' creed, Bible, or priest; these came after the moral constitution was created.

The Bible is God's handbook of religion. Break down the book, sweep away its history, story, and chronology, as some are trying to do, and think they have, you do not touch, much less destroy, the authority and obligations of religion. Religion is not a superfluity. Religious living is the normal condition of man. Law abiding is the normal state of the citizen.

JESUS ENTERS JERUSALEM IN TRIUMPH

Sunday School Lesson for Sept. 9, 1906
Specially Prepared for This Paper.

LESSON TEXT.—Matt. 21:1-17. Memory Verse.—"Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord."—Matt. 21:9.

TIME.—April 2 and 3, A. D. 30. It was what has come to be known as Palm Sunday.

PLACE.—On the west slope of the Mount of Olives, toward Jerusalem from Bethany, then in the streets of Jerusalem and in the court of the temple.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

V. 1. "They." Jesus, apostles, Passover pilgrims. "Draw nigh Jerusalem, Bethphage." Bethany was but two miles from Jerusalem. Bethphage was still nearer, both villages being on the Mount of Olives.

V. 2. "Go into the village." Presumably the village of Bethphage. "An ass and a colt." It was the colt that Jesus wished to use, but by bridging the mother with it and leading her before, the colt would readily follow.

V. 3. "If any man say aught." The owner of the animal did inquire of the disciples what they meant by taking them, and received the reply that Jesus had instructed them to give. "The Lord hath need of them." Of even these humble animals, our Lord had need. "Straightway he will send them." Having used them, the Lord will return them to you. This promise he undoubtedly fulfilled, as they returned that very evening.

Vs. 4, 5. "Fulfilled." spoken by the prophets. Zechariah, writing five centuries before, foretold the Messiah's meekness by picturing him thus riding on an ass. "Tell ye the daughter of Zion." A poetic mode of saying: "Proclaim to the inhabitants of Jerusalem." The city was often styled Zion, from one of its hills. "Thy King cometh . . . meek," etc. Jesus was to come, not like a fierce warrior, but as a prince of peace.

V. 7. "Put on them their clothes." It was fitting that an animal to be ridden by a monarch should be decked with gorgeous clothes.

V. 8. "A very great multitude." Often as many as 2,700,000 people came to the Passover feast of Jerusalem. Many Passover pilgrims accompanied Jesus and the twelve; some, however, looked on with cool scorn (See Rev. Ver.; also Luke 19: 39, 40). "Spread their garments." Laid their abbas—house outer coats—for his hoist to tread upon. From this the day has come to be known as Palm Sunday.

V. 9. "That went before and that followed." The throng that poured out from Jerusalem's gates ascended the Mount of Olives until it met the advancing party, then turning "went before" Jesus and his immediate attendants. The throng before mentioned followed "Cried." Rather, chanted; perhaps antiphonally, as Jews were wont to do in worship. The words they used were from Ps. 118:25, 26. They were words applied strictly to the Messiah. "Hosanna." A Hebrew word which meant literally, "Save, we pray," but has passed into a common acclamation of joy over deliverance. It is much like "God save the king." "In the name of the Lord." As the representative of the heavenly Father. "Hosanna in the highest." From highest heaven alone, even from God himself, can salvation for men come. These shouts burst from the throng when the gorgeous panorama of the city broke upon their view. The same scene, however, called forth from Jesus, however, a sobbing lamentation (See Luke 19: 41-44).

V. 11. "Jesus, the prophet of Nazareth in Galilee." Possibly from fear of the Jewish rulers they no longer called him Son of David.

V. 12. "Jesus went into the temple." Jesus claimed not political, but spiritual, kingship. What is about to be related occurred on the following day. "Cast out all them." Earlier in his ministry (John 2:13-22), Jesus had similarly cleansed the temple.

V. 13. "Den of thieves." Perhaps traders were fraudulent in their dealings; at any rate they robbed God of the honor and reverence which are due to him.

V. 15. "Children crying . . . hosanna." The boys in the temple repeated now the cry they had heard from the multitude the preceding day. "Sore displeased." The temple authorities were indignant, perhaps because they feared the noise would evoke the interference of Roman soldiers, but more especially because they disliked everything that tended to establish the renown of Jesus.

V. 16. "Hearest thou what these say?" They thought Jesus' cause was belittled by the acclamations of the children, and that therefore he would rebuke them. But Jesus then, as now, loved the children, and was pleased by every expression of their love for him. "Have ye never read?" etc. He refers to the Septuagint version of Ps. 8:2, whose context shows that the Heavenly Father delights to have the children admire and enjoy all his great works.

Practical Points.

V. 2. When we go forth under Jesus' directions, we find the way prepared before us.

V. 8. May the day soon dawn when all mankind will honor King Jesus!—Rev. 7:9.

V. 12. To Jesus let us commit the work of tasting out all that defiles God's human temple.—Mark 7:21-23.

V. 13. If evil is present with us, it is by our own permission.—Jas. 1:4.

V. 15. Let us give to Jesus the loving trust and sincere praise of a little child.—Matt. 18:3.

STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

DATES FIXED

For Winchester Meeting of the State Development Convention.

Louisville, Ky.—Arrangements were made for the State Development Convention to be held in Winchester this fall. John Farra was elected chairman of the meeting; A. Y. Ford, R. E. Hughes and Hubert Vreeland, of Louisville, were present in person, and J. N. Kehoe, C. J. B. Norwood and W. S. Harkins, of Prestonsburg, were represented by proxy. Judge A. M. Henton was elected vice chairman. October 10, 11 and 12 were selected as the dates for the convention. The coal mines and big lumber mills along the Kentucky River will be visited. A prize of \$50 will be given the district sending the largest delegation. Former Senator Wm. Lindsay will be asked to preside at the Winchester meeting. Prof. I. H. Baily, of Cornell University, will be invited to talk on horticulture and fruits. It was announced that Winchester had donated \$1,500 for the entertainment of the visitors. The Louisville Commercial Club will attend. The club entertained the visiting delegates from Winchester at a banquet in the Seelbach Hotel.

PART OF THE ASSETS

Are Revoked Licenses, Say Saloon Men—Will Contest Mayor's Act.

Lexington, Ky.—The saloon men of this city who have suffered by the revocation of their license through the actions of Mayor Thomas A. Combs have engaged attorneys and will make a fight through the courts to test the legality of the act, whereby the mayor was given power to revoke their license. The contention will be made that the revocation of a saloon license is a violation of property rights, in that the license is a part of the saloon's assets and may be sold the same as any other property. So far, since the placing on of the "lid" by Mayor Combs, there have been six saloon men had their license revoked, and it is said all of them will be plying plaintiffs in the action to be taken.

Although Mayor Thomas A. Combs has offered a reward of \$20 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of any saloon keeper violating the Sunday closing law, there is hardly a Sunday but that some do not take a chance.

"BOOTLEGGERS"

Are Run Down in Kentucky By the United States "Revenue."

Columbia, Ky.—Revenue officers have been making it hot for whiskey "bootleggers" in this section of the country in the last week. Deputy United States Marshal C. J. Condit, of Louisville, arrested the following persons and brought them before United States Commissioner F. R. Winfrey, of this city, who held them to the Federal Court: Sally Ann Shoemaker, Green county; Hattie Willis, Adair county; Joseph Yates, Adair county; Sallie Bradshaw, colored, Adair county; Uideon Sneed, Adair county, and Samuel Willis, colored, Adair county. Deputy Marshal Condit will leave for Louisville tomorrow morning with his prisoners.

ANOTHER CLASH

Between the Hall-Martin Feudists Results in More Bloodshed.

Sergeant, Ky.—Reliable news reached here from Beaver creek that the Hall-Martin feud factions came together again. There were perhaps 50 shots fired on each side, the Martin faction having started the fight. According to the reports John Vance, a brother of Dick Vance, was fatally wounded. He belonged to the Hall faction. One of the Halls received a dangerous wound, being shot once in the thigh and arm. So far as is learned there was no one shot on the Martin side.

Receiving Hearty Co-Operation.

Paducah, Ky.—The immigration movement started by the Paducah Commercial Club is receiving hearty co-operation. All of the counties in Jackson's purchase have been invited to participate in the meeting that will be held here in October.

A Newborn Case.

Frankfort, Ky.—Gov. Beckham appointed M. R. Lockhart, of Newport, special judge to try the insanity case of Henry Puff, of Newport. The county judge of Campbell county refuses to try insanity cases.

A Successful Flight.

Louisville, Ky.—Horace Wild, a Chicago aeronaut, gave another successful airship flight. He started from Fontaine Ferry Park, alighted at Fourth avenue and Market street, and later returned to the park.

In An Asylum.

Louisville, Ky.—Philip Kathenthaler, a pretzel baker at 2320 Baxter avenue, who had mourned as dead his son, Philip Kathenthaler, Jr., learned through Sebastian Gunther, chief of police, that his son is an inmate of an insane asylum at Salt Lake City.

A Message From Claude.

Louisville, Ky.—Claude R. Glenn, 227 Third avenue, received a telegram from Boston informing him that he had fallen heir to an estate valued at \$25,000 and bequeathed to him by William Christian, a distant relative.

A FAMOUS BEAUTY

Narrowly Escapes Serious Injury in an Accident at Louisville.

Louisville, Ky.—While Mr. and Mrs. Augustus E. Hone were driving out Fourth avenue in a surrey they were run into by the driver of a heavily laden coal wagon team at Fourth avenue and Market street. Mrs. Hone was thrown flat on her back on the granite sidewalk, but she was up in an instant. Many pedestrians rushed to her assistance, but she said she needed none. She wore a white flannel suit, which was bespattered with mud and slime from the street. She walked away with her husband, and afterward drove in the home of her father, Gen. John H. Castleman. Before her marriage Mrs. Hone was Miss Alice Castleman, regarded by many as the most beautiful woman in Kentucky. Her husband is a prominent mechanical engineer. Mr. and Mrs. Hone have been the guests of Gen. Castleman for several days. The coal wagon driver was not arrested, as it was evident it was not his fault. Mrs. Hone's great presence of mind and her agility probably saved her serious injury.

ABANDONED MINES

Taken Over by Kentucky Capitalists, Who Will Push Development.

Lexington, Ky.—The Waldensia Coal & Coke Co., with holdings of 5,000 acres of fine coal lands in Eastern Tennessee, has filed articles of incorporation in this city, where the head offices of the new concern will be located. The promoters are W. E. Cassidy, president, H. C. Thompson, vice president and general manager, and H. M. Jackson, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Jackson is president of the First National bank of London, Ky., while H. C. Thompson is an Eastern Kentucky mine owner. The property of the new company represents an outlay of \$380,000 spent by six millionaire capitalists of Chicago several years ago in development, but, as it was not operated as successfully as the Chicago investors desired, it was put on the market after the death of Henry Weaver, who was general manager.

BRONSTON'S WILL

Ignores His Relatives, and it is Said They Will Enter Contest.

Lexington, Ky.—A sensation is said to be brewing in Richmond, Ky., over the estate left by the late Thomas C. Bronston, and much anxiety is being manifested by the people of the community regarding the nature of the will left by the wealthy brother-in-law of United States Senator James H. McCreary. The deceased died without leaving any lawful heirs, and it is said, bequeathed the bulk of his fortune to a woman, a former servant with several children, and the likelihood of a contest by the numerous relatives of the dead man is the topic of general discussion at the present time. While nothing definite is known regarding the nature of the will, it is rumored that all of the blood relations were ignored. The estate is estimated at \$150,000.

BLOOD AND BRAINS

Cover the Loaded Stick Found in the Hallet Bureau.

Paducah, Ky.—Covered with blood and brains, a loaded stick was found wrapped in a quilt in a drawer in the bureau of room No. 36, at the New Richmond house. It has been turned over to the police, who think it undoubtedly was used in murdering Claude Haas, who was found on North Sixth street. His skull had been crushed. Police Chief Collins has considerable evidence to be given to the grand jury. It is known who occupied room No. 36 the night of the murder.

Revoked Their License.

Lexington, Ky.—Mayor Thomas A. Combs revoked the license of Saloonists H. D. Varnell and J. H. Parker, who were doing business under the firm name of Varnell & Parker at Kenon and Fifth streets. The men confessed to violating the Sunday closing law.

Elmore Surrenders

Edmonton, Ky.—Charles Elmore, the Metcalf county distiller who shot and killed Lois Frogg, has surrendered himself to the authorities. He declares that he shot in self-defense, saying Frogg shot at him thrice before he drew his own weapon.

Diva May Prove Fatal

Hopkinsville, Ky.—In diving in Little river, at a camp near here, James A. Young, Jr., assistant cashier of the City bank, struck his head on a rock. He is in a critical condition. He is a son of Dr. James A. Young.

Died of His Wounds

Whitesburg, Ky.—A messenger arriving here from the Pike-Lotcher border, the scene of the recent engagement between the Mullins and Flemings, brings word that Henry Flemings, brother to Sol Flemings, of "Kinklux" fame, died there of his wounds.

Fell Lifeless at Desk

Louisville, Ky.—John S. Fenwick, aged 36 years, of 1618 West Walnut street, who had been for seven years receiving clerk for the Louisville & Nashville railroad, fell lifeless at his desk, at Ninth street and Broadway.

BOYS AND GIRLS

FOR A PARTY

The "Enchanted Pumpkin" and How It Can Be Made to Entertain Royally.

When your little brother or sister has a birthday party and you want a novelty as a centerpiece for the table, try the "Enchanted Pumpkin" and see what fun it will make for the guests.

It ought to be a prize pumpkin and a big one. Scoop out all the inside; that will do well enough to make pies out of for grown-up people on days that are not birthdays. Then stuff it full of toys tied up in mysterious-looking bundles.

To each package tie a bright ribbon, letting the loose ends fall out over the sides of the pumpkin. Then carefully replace the cup or stem part, which you cut off, so that it will look as if it were still whole, and place it on your tea table. Surrounded by ferns and colored autumn leaves, and decorated with the drooping ends of

the ribbons, it will make a pretty centerpiece.

When the feast is over, explains the Chicago Daily News, set the children to guessing how many seeds are in the pumpkin. When all have guessed, tell each to take hold of one of the



PULLING OF THE RIBBONS.

ribbons, and when you say "Three!" they must pull on the ribbons and in that way they will find out how many seeds are in the pumpkin.

Of course, each little guest secures a pretty gift.

A DAUGHTER'S REWARD.

Prize Story Written by Edith Lash-brooke, a Fourteen-Year-Old Detroit Girl.

The sun was just appearing above the trees, revealing a small brown cottage, situated several rods back from the road. A young girl of about 13 summers tripped lightly down the path, carrying two tin pails which glistened as the sun shone upon them. Every morning, very early, Mildred Greene went to a creek a few fields off to bring water for the day. For many years her mother had been a widow, but with the help of Bill, a trusty farm hand, had been able to keep the farm in shape and to make a fair living.

As Mildred walked on, she heaved a sigh and said to herself: "I won-

"How much money is needed to cover expenses?" he asked.

"Twenty-five dollars will cover everything. But, remember, mamma is to be kept without knowledge as to this plan," and, saying this, she skipped off to the house where she found her mother making butter.

For nearly six weeks she worked, and by that time had saved the sum of \$23. There were two more to get. But where? She arose early one morning and walked into the barnyard to hunt eggs. She found a new nest which contained several, and after a short hunt she found some others, which altogether made three dozen. These she sold to a neighboring farmer, and, after telling Bill of her success, she at once ran to the farm grocery, a mile distant, and received in exchange for all her money five five-dollar bills. After reaching



SHE FOUND THE NEST WHICH CONTAINED SEVERAL.

der if there is not some way in which I could manage to have mamma go away for a vacation. It is now nearly 14 years since she had seen her brother."

She walked on, until she reached the creek, where she sat down on a large stone and again began musing. At last she came upon an idea which exactly suited her, and she exclaimed: "I have it! I have it! By raising and selling potatoes, onions and various other farm products I will soon get enough money."

The pails were now filled and by walking quickly Mildred soon reached home. Breakfast was awaiting her and, after partaking of it, she went about her daily duties.

Immediately after finishing her work, she hunted up Bill and told him of her idea. He at once became interested and offered to help her in her undertaking.

home, she placed them under her mother's supper plate.

A look of surprise stole over the mother's face, and the evening that followed was indeed a happy one.

After two days' preparation, Mildred's mother set out an unexpected trip. Her brother was employed at seeing the sister whom he had not seen for so many years. On hearing of the circumstances and of the thoughtfulness of his niece, he at once decided to send for her.

The next train that left a certain little village carried with it a very happy girl. Mildred arrived safely at her destination and was met at the depot by her uncle.

All that winter she remained in the city and attended school. Many other rewards were bestowed upon her, and all on account of her thoughtfulness and unselfish ways.—Detroit Free Press.

KNOWING THE BIRDS.

Pleasant Study for the Summer Time in Learning Their Habits and Songs.

How grand is the hawk or the eagle sailing far away in the blue sky! And how beautiful are song birds, each in its favorite position to sing, the song sparrow with head thrown back, the bobolink sailing down to the grass with raised wings! Those who have spent much time in watching birds in the field know how differently the various birds perch, fly, run, climb or feed. The warblers catch flies, but they do not do it in such an interesting way as do the true fly catchers. We come to know a bird by the flight or walk, says St. Nicholas, just as we

know other friends by their gait or even by the sound of their tread. In flight, the wings of many different birds make peculiar sounds whereby we may know the birds even if they themselves are out of sight. It is not at all necessary to get close enough to a bird to see its exact color, or the shape of its bill and feet; for its movements and outlines can be seen at a greater distance; and so we may know the bird even though it should fly away, as birds often do as soon as we try to stalk them for a nearer view.

Tom Knew.
Teacher—Tommie, what is the hard-est word that grows?
Tommie—The kind a feller's got to split.—Yonker's Statesman.
YOUTH 2141.

HAS MUCH MEANING

PRACTICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE TERM "STAND-PAT."

It Meant a Great Deal More When Hanna Injected It Into Politics and It Means More as the Years Roll By.

"What does it mean to stand-pat?" This is the question propounded in a double-headed and rather nervous editorial by the New York Mail of July 28. It is easily answered. To stand-pat means now precisely what it meant when that non-political euphemism was projected into politics by Mark Hanna five or six years ago.

Mr. Hanna saw a country on the top wave of a sea of unparalleled prosperity. "Stand-pat," said he.

He saw domestic production increasing at a tremendous rate to meet domestic demand. "Stand-pat!"

He saw domestic labor fully employed, at increasing high wages. "Stand-pat!"

He saw savings bank deposits increasing at the rate of half a billion dollars a year. "Stand-pat!"

He saw railroads carrying more freight and passengers and building more miles of new road than ever before. "Stand-pat!"

He saw 10,000,000 farmers with paid-off mortgages of the tariff revision period of 1893-97 and buying pianos and automobiles. "Stand-pat!"

He saw an internal trade amounting to twenty billions a year and growing very fast. "Stand-pat!"

He saw a foreign trade pass the two-billion mark and growing at the rate of \$200,000,000 a year. (It is now over three billions.) "Stand-pat!"

He saw the outside world taking more and more of our agricultural and manufactured exports. "Stand-pat!"

He saw a big increase in our imports alike of non-dutiable articles for use in manufacture and of dutiable goods of the competitive sort. "Stand-pat!"

He saw that the duties collected on imports were yielding ample revenues for the government's increasing requirements. "Stand-pat!"

He saw the excess of exports over imports bringing to us annual trade balances averaging more than half a billion dollars. "Stand-pat!"

He saw in consequence a vast inflow of gold, which in the last ten years has added \$700,000,000 to our supply of yellow metal. "Stand-pat!"

He saw American securities held abroad sent back to aid in settling our favorable balance of trade, and the amount of American money sent abroad to pay interest and dividends on foreign capital invested in this country reduced to less than half what it was ten years ago in a tariff revision period. "Stand-pat!"

He saw the United States paying off its debts to foreigners and rapidly becoming the money center, as it has become the industrial center of the world. "Stand-pat!"

He saw, in short, the most extraordinary prosperity, the highest rate of wages, the highest standard of living that the world has ever known. So he said, "Stand-pat!"

What Mark Hanna saw five years ago is to be seen to-day on a much bigger scale. If he were living to-day he would again say, "Stand-pat!"

He did not say, nor does anybody now say, as the Mail seems to think, that protection is "a hoop of iron," an inflexible, inexorable thing that will never permit of the change of a single tariff schedule. The Mail ought to know better. That is not the stand-pat attitude. That is not what stand-pat means. To suppose it is to suppose a silly thing. Free traders and chronic tariff reformers ought to be given a monopoly of that kind of supposing.

This is a stand-pat year. So will next year be, and the year after that, and many years after that, we should all hope. When a different condition comes, and when revision of the tariff is called for to promote the general good—when a decrease of some of the schedules and an increase of some of the schedules shall obviously work to the advantage of the country as a whole—then tariff revision should come and will come.

Should it come any sooner than that? The best statesmanship of the country says no. The business interests of the country say no. The wage earners of the country say no. That is what it means to stand-pat.

When the Test Came.

A Democratic contemporary makes the reckless assertion that "the declaration in the Democratic platform that tariff taxes shall be levied for revenue only strikes at the very root of the trust evil." It is well known that this has been the fundamental principle in Democratic doctrine ever since the party came into existence and is inserted in every platform. But we all know how it works. There are some lessons that burn through bitter experience into the duldest brain, and this is one of them. Those cannot forget if they would that "tariff for revenue only," when given an opportunity for a test during the last administration of Grover Cleveland, struck at the root not of trusts, but of prosperity, that it paralyzed the entire commercial and industrial fabric of the nation, drove millions into financial distress and bankruptcy and caused unparalleled misery and suffering. It is like the old story of burning the barn to kill the rats that are eating the wheat. The barn is lost, but the rats escape and lay low for the coming of another barn.—Bay City Tribune.

SHALL BRYAN FIX THE TARIFF?

If He Gets the Chance Every Vestige of Protection Will Be Eliminated.

Mr. Bryan is a free trader. In his latest generalized manifesto he says the tariff is one of the issues he will discuss hereafter. But this is not a question on which he is likely to change his record in the least, nor can he modify it essentially without violating all Democratic precedent. In all that he has said or written in the past Bryan has wholly condemned the principle of protection in a tariff. His most noted speech in congress was a long and elaborate argument against any protection in any schedule. He contended that the constitutional rights of the people forbid the inclusion in any tariff rate of a purpose to build up American industries or to protect American wages against open foreign competition. He held that a tariff should be based entirely on public revenue requirements, and that American manufacturing interests and the wage earner connected with them should adjust themselves as best they can to foreign production and wages. This is free trade and the Bryanites should not balk at the only term that squarely expresses their position on the tariff. They are not tariff revisionists. All parties are for tariff revision as occasion arises. Republicans have revised protective tariffs again and again, but always kept them protective. Bryan and his party are against any protection.

In half a dozen words Bryan could have stated that he is now, as always, a free trader. He prefers to postpone a statement of his tariff position. If this delay could mean that he would consent to any protective schedule, he would be on Republican ground. He may juggle and beg his tariff views, but multiplying words will not change his free trade intent. Business men should realize this fact. Wage earners should keep it in mind. In protection Bryan is an absolute destructionist. With such a man at the head of executive affairs the policy would be to sweep away every vestige of protection, a purpose that appears in everything he has ever said in discussing the tariff. A business upheaval would necessarily be the result. American industries would halt until they could get their bearings in the markets and in margins of profit. With this condition would come a corresponding loss in the scale of wages and opportunities of employment.

Mr. Bryan is trying to retreat from his former paramount issue under cover of what he calls the quantitative theory of the money supply. He maintains that he was right about free silver, but that the unexpected increase in the output of gold relieved the strain without lessening the soundness of his chief financial theory. Some quantitative things have happened since 1896 in American industries and foreign trade also. Exports of American manufactures in the fiscal year just closed were about \$600,000,000. The total in 1896 was \$229,000,000. The quantitative jump in selling our manufactured products abroad has been 160 per cent. since Bryan made his cross of gold speech. Our whole foreign trade is larger than ever before. Another quantitative point is that steamships are much larger than in 1896 and cross the ocean in less time. With free trade they could pour in a mountain of foreign merchandise every week, compelling our industries to close down and our workmen to hunt a new vocation. Mr. Bryan may defer talking about the tariff, but he cannot change his spots.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Southern Tariff Sentiment.

H. Clay Evans, nominated for governor by the Republicans of Tennessee, is not unknown to Iowans. He spoke in Grimes hall, Burlington, several years ago and made a favorable impression as an able debater and attractive orator. He is a man of a good deal of force of character and will undoubtedly make a lively campaign. The Republicans of Tennessee and North Carolina are organizing for strong campaigns and are not without hopes of success, due in part to Democratic discussions in those states, and in part to a growing protective tariff sentiment in the south.

A half century ago Tennessee and North Carolina were whig states and the inherited protective tariff beliefs have been reinforced by favoring industrial conditions under the Dingley law. It will be hard work for the Iowa revisionists to convince either Tennesseans or North Carolinians that the time has come to scale down the customs schedules to let in foreign merchandise which those states are now producing.—Burlington Hawk-Eye.

Buying Diamonds.

In the tariff revision period of 1896 this country's importations of all precious stones amounted to \$6,712,415. The following year, ending June 30, when the effects of tariff revision were still upon us and the Dingley law had not yet been passed, the importation was only \$2,672,598. After nine years of Dingley tariff prosperity our total importation of precious stones has risen to \$40,247,010, or about 15 times more than in 1897. Of this forty odd millions imported in 1906, \$10,574,654 were uncut diamonds, whose value was doubled and trebled by American labor. Nine years ago almost nobody could afford to buy diamonds, thanks to tariff revision downward. In this stand-pat year 1906 practically one-half of our entire population, counting in babies and paupers, is buying diamonds at the rate of about 75 cents per capita.

1855 Berea College 1906-7

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS

Places the BEST EDUCATION in reach of all

Over 50 instructors, 1017 students from 27 states.
Largest college library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

A special teacher for each grade and for each main subject. So many classes that each student can be placed with others like himself where he can make most rapid progress.

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THE MODEL SCHOOLS for those least advanced. Same lectures, library and general advantages as for more advanced students. Arithmetic and the common branches taught in the right way. Drawing, Singing, Bible, Handwork, Lessons in Farm and Household Management, etc. Free text books.

TRADE COURSES for any who have finished fifth grade, (fractions and compound numbers) Brickwork, Farm Management, Printing, Woodwork, Nursing, Dressmaking, Household Management. "Learn and Earn."

ACADEMY, REGULAR COURSE, 2 years, for those who have largely finished common branches. The most practical and interesting studies to fit a young person for an honorable and useful life.

Choice of Studies is offered in this course so that a young man may secure a diploma in Agriculture and a young lady in Home Science.

ACADEMY, COMMERCIAL, 2 years to fit for business. Even a part of this course, as fall and winter terms, is very profitable. Small extra fees.

ACADEMY, PREPARATORY, two, three and four year courses, with Latin, German, Algebra, History, Science, etc., fitting for college.

COLLEGIATE, four years, Literary, Scientific and Classical courses, with use of laboratories, scientific apparatus, toilet modern methods. The highest educational standards.

NORMAL, three and four-year courses fit for the profession of teaching. First year, parallel to 8th grade Model Schools, enables one to get a first-class certificate. Following years (winter and spring terms) give the information, culture and training necessary for a true teacher, and cover branches necessary for State certificate.

MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

Planning for a Year of School.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough roomrent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$6.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

ADVANCE PAYMENT, for school fees, board and furnished room, for fall term, 14 weeks, (Incidental Fee \$5.00; dollar deposit to be returned at end of term) \$30.00.

Those who do not pay all in advance must pay as follows: Incidental Fee (no refunding) and roomrent for term, board for five weeks in advance, making, with dollar deposit: Payment for first day, \$18.35; 35th day, \$6.75; 70th day, \$5.40.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

The best time to come to Berea, and the most favorable time to study, is in the fall.

It is important to come the first day, September 12, and stay till the end, December 19.

For further information and friendly advice, write to the Secretary,

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

Madison County Roller Mills

Manufacturers Fancy Roller Flour
Corn Meal Ship Stuffs Crushed Corn, Etc.
Our "GOLD DUST" Roller Flour will be
hard to beat
"PRIDE OF MADISON" is another Excellent Flour
Potts & Duerson,
White Sulphur, Ky.

THE HOME

Remedies for Poisoning.

Cases of accidental poisoning are quite common. Of course you don't expect one in your family, but it may happen tomorrow in yours or your next neighbor's, and by the time you could get a doctor the child who has taken the poison might be dead. Hadn't you better cut out these directions, and pin them up where you can find them in an instant and know what to do if it should happen in your home?

All poisons should be kept in bottles marked in such a way that they will be recognized at once by the touch even in the dark, as in triangular bottles, or those that have the surface studded with knobs, or a piece of tape may be kept tied around the neck, or a piece of leather tied over the cork.

If one of these precautions were invariably taken there would be few cases of accidental poisoning. If a person is believed to have taken a poison, it may not at once be known what that poison is. In this case the first thing to do is to provoke vomiting. The easiest way is to rapidly give large drafts of lukewarm water and tickle the throat by a feather or the finger put down as far as it will go. A teaspoonful of ground mustard, or of powdered alum, or of common salt may be added to the water. Take any water that is at hand. Dishwater may be more effectual than clean water, as in this case it is the result we are after, not the consideration of the feelings of the patient. Soap-suds may be used; soap is an antidote for acid poisons.

After copious vomiting has been secured, milk, oil, raw eggs beaten, may be given to soothe any resulting irritation. As a stimulant, if the patient be much depressed, strong tea with milk may be given. This is a chemical antidote to many poisons. Keep the patient warm with hot bottles, cans, blankets or even fomentations over the stomach and bowels.

THE SCHOOL

Practical Arithmetic for the Rural Schools.

By PROF. CHARLES D. LEWIS.

Commission.

In this subject one business principle, if always kept in mind will do away with all difficulty. It is "Commission is always some per cent of the selling price in selling and the cost price in buying." Commission on sales seldom gives trouble. On purchases remember this, the amount of money sent to an agent with which to buy is always considered to be the amount of the investment plus the commission which is a per cent of the amount invested; i. e. the money received by the agent=100 per cent of cost price of goods + commission. If the amount received be \$5000 and commission 3 per cent the basic equation is 103 per cent of C. P. of goods=\$5000, from which the remainder of C. P. per cent must be found. If you have trouble stop and think of what my first statement means and it will bring you out all right.

Trade Discount.

Trade or Commercial Discount is discount given by wholesalers, manufacturers, etc., from their list price. If there be but one discount it is a per cent of the list price, if there are more than one each must be taken as a per cent of the remainder left after the preceding discount was taken off. Be careful to name per cent in all equations but abbreviate by the form, "10 per cent of 75 per cent of L. P.=7.5 per cent of L. P. instead of the full form of three steps.

Interest.

When pupils first take up interest, care must be taken to show that there is but one thing in it not found in our ordinary percentage problem. That is the time element. The time expressed in years times the rate per year gives the true rate as used in percentage. As there are four terms there will be four possible conditions. The following forms have proven to have the greatest value from the point of view stated at the beginning.

Problem I.

Statement: Principal=\$840.

Rate = 6 per cent

Time = 4 yr. 2 mo. 15 da.

Interest = ?

Solution: 1. 4 yrs. 2 mo. 15 da.=4 5-24 yrs.

2. $45-24 \times 6$ per cent = 25 1-4 per cent.

3. 100 per cent of Prin.=\$840

4. 1 per cent " "=\$8.40

5. 25 1-4 per cent " "=\$212.10

Int. in the given problem=\$212.10.

Problem II.

Statement: Principal=\$600.

Rate=5 per cent.

Time=?

Interest=\$48.60.

Solution: 1. $\$600=100$ per cent of principal.

2. $\$1=1-6$ per cent of principal. Why?

3. $\$48.60=8.1$ per cent of principal.

Whole amt. of interest expressed in per cent.

4. 8.1 pr ct $\div 5$ pr ct= 1 31-50 No. of yrs.

(Why?)

5. $31-50 \times 12$ mos.=7 1-25 mos.

6. $11-25 \times 30$ da.=13 da.

Required time=1 yr. 7 mo. 13 da.

[TO BE CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.]

THE FARM

Weed Crops and How to Treat Them.

By H. Gorman, Botanist, Agricultural Experiment Station.

Besides crowding and starving other plants, weeds are sometimes a danger to crops in another way. It is the common practice in Kentucky to allow a rank growth of weeds to come up after wheat, and then plow this under when ready for another crop, say corn, the following spring. Under such circumstances cut worms, wire worms and white grubs are likely to be abundant and injurious among the corn. These insects are attracted to rank growths of herbage as good places to lay their eggs, when the weeds are destroyed, of course, the young grubs turn their attention to the corn. Sod land is likely to show a similar injury when planted to the corn. Now, the proper thing to do in such cases is to destroy the herbage some time before planting the crop, and to plant a crop but little subject to attack by such insects. Even clover, however, will not always follow a rank growth of weeds, because of lurking injurious insects. A year ago in Christian county twenty acres of red clover were sown on such land, and the whole planting was destroyed while the plants were very young, by a small jumping beetle, sometimes called the pale striped flea-beetle (*Systena planda*). Here was one of the causes of clover failure, and doubtless it has more than once operated to prevent a growth of clover, following a rank growth of weeds on stubble land. The beetle mentioned is a known frequenter of weed patches, and is of almost omnivorous appetite for plant food. It will certainly do mischief to a crop following a growth of weeds.

Eighth Kentucky History.

Thrilling Story of the Part This Gallant Regiment took in the Civil War

CHAPTER IX.—Continued.

[TO BE CONTINUED]

The darkness prevented any serious harm. Soon after, the rain began to descend, and continued to fall all day, the 10th, on our unprotected bodies. In the afternoon of that day the rain increased into a miniature flood. This appeared to keep the Johnnies in our front quite peaceable, and as we had no orders to advance, we felt satisfied to hover over our smoking cedar rails, more to protect the rain from extinguishing our fires than to derive any comforting warmth therefrom, and to add to our unpleasant situation, our rations were out, or rather, had been left in the wagons on leaving Stone River, the previous day. At last, as the gloomy darkness of this miserable day began to settle over the earth, we gladly received the order to form the brigade with as little noise as possible, after which we halted on the pike in column, where we were forced to stand in the cold mud and water for two hours, waiting for two companies of the Twenty-first Kentucky, who had been placed out on picket during the day, in the thick cedars. The night being very dark, and no loud talking permitted, the adjutant and brigade picket officer had much difficulty in finding them. The welcome command, "forward," was at last given and we soon measured off the seven miles to Murfreesboro. As we marched through that quiet city our boys struck up this song:

"Sometimes we have to double-quick,
This little mud is mighty slick,
The soldiers' fare is very rough,
The bread is hard, and the beef is tough,
That's the way they put us through,
I tell you what, it's hard to do,
But we'll obey duty's call,
To conquer Dixie, that is all!"

We entered our old encampment, north of Murfreesboro, at midnight, and were much pleased to find the wagons and convalescents had all our tents up for us.

The 12th of March, 1863, Major Johnson paid the Eighth Kentucky four months pay. Full pockets generally caused smiling faces; but many of the boys were in debt to the sutler, while others had wives and families at home that needed, and generally received, all the husband could spare. Soon the majority of our men only had left a little "tobacco money."

The 13th, General VanCleve, "grandpa," as the boys called him, returned, healed of his wound and again took command of the Third Division.

The 18th, the Twenty-first Army Corps was reviewed by General Rosecrans. The next day we moved our camp a half mile farther north, in the edge of a cotton field near Little's Creek, where the other regiments of the Third Brigade were already encamped.

The 22d Colonel Barnes returned from Kentucky and took command of the brigade, Colonel Matthews being absent on leave of absence. The same day Captain Winbourn, Company H, and Captain Jamison, Company D, resigned on account of ill health, and returned home. Here all the brigade decorated our well arranged encampment with long avenues of cedar trees, planted to shade and beautify our white tented village.

The latter part of March we began daily drills. Our stylish, vigilant (and as some of our boys thought, over particular), brigade inspector, Captain Woods, of the Fifty-first Ohio, having reported some of the Eighth boys for a trivial omission, invoked the displeasure of the whole command. From some cause, one morning, the inspector made his morning trip around our pickets rather earlier than usual, and was galloping along near the bank of Little's Creek, where the thick timber and dense fog in the early dawn made objects at a short distance very indistinct, when, from the opposite side of the muddy stream, came in unmistakable distinction to the captain's ears:

"Halt! who comes there?"

He replied, "brigade inspector."

Sentinel—"I know you man in the dark. Dismount, advance, and give the countersign."

The captain looked at the miry, filthy stream, and began to parley with the obdurate sentinel.

The repetition of the word "advance," accompanied by the ominous click of the gun lock, settled the matter instantly. With hands raised, his polished boots and gold-corded pants reeking with muddy water, that official leaned over the point of Campbell's bayonet and spoke the password: "You are too soon, Captain."

(To be continued.)

A good square piano for sale or rent at Chrisman's, the furniture man.

"Drink Walcott's Pop."

IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

On August 24th President Roosevelt gave orders that all printing and his authority was to be done with the reformed spelling recommended by the so-called Carnegie spelling reform committee. Much attention has been attracted in this country and in England by this effort to make our spelling simpler and more sensible. Six years ago Iteon College adopted the list of new spellings now adopted by the president, and they are also in use in the Citizen. Most of these changes have already long been in use in America. The most important are the revised spelling of words like thru, thoroly, tho, catalog. Another class are those which have been spelled with the "ed" on the end, as "passed", "whipped", etc., which are changed to "past" and "whipt."

Mr. Bryan is back in the United States. He landed last week Thursday in New York and was given a royal welcome by thousands. At the reception held for him in Madison Square Garden, Friday night, he said he believed that the government of the United States ought to own the great railways which cross the country and that the states should own the shorter lines within their boundaries. Altho it is two years before the next presidential election, yet Bryan is already the democratic candidate for president for the 1908 election. As such the Courier-Journal supports him with steadfast loyalty but with fear and trembling at his socialistic tendencies and general foolishness. In its issue of September 4th, it says:

"Public Ownership of the Railways involves not only a revolution, but a propereous revolution. It means Centralization, Federalism, Officialism carried to lengths undreamed of by Frederick, by Napoleon and by Hamilton. It would work a change in sweeping as the abolition of property in land, or the election of the president for life."

We do not expect to vote for Mr. Bryan in 1908, and yet we hardly hope to soothe the Courier-Journal's shyness like to quiet the anxious minds of some who may go to digging Cyclone cellars for fear of what might happen if Bryan retained his present ideas and yet should be elected in 1908. In the first place, except in case of war, the government couldn't take over the railways of the United States within one year, or four, and no Congress that could possibly be elected in 1908 would vote either to buy or steal the railroads of the country in any wholesale way. So we need not fear revolution for a few days yet, from this source. Secondly, the government ownership of railroads is no more socialistic than the government ownership of postoffices.

It is a little bigger proposition, that is all. If it is better to have the mail of the country carried and distributed by the government than by private corporations, it is quite possible that the government could also do a more satisfactory job with the railways. In the third place let us once for all chase away a great big bugaboo which frightens some people, or at any rate some newspapers, half to death, whenever they see its name. Tell a man that it is proposed to have the government take away from the billion-aires some of the things that are being run in their interests, and run them in the interests of the people, and he will say, "That sounds like a good proposition." Then along comes a man who says that "That would be a step toward Socialism," and he begins to tremble and look to see if any one is about to throw a dynamite bomb at him. In Germany, the government owns most of the railways, and they are cheaper, and safer and in some other ways (tho not in all) better than in the United States. But the German government hates socialism at least as much as Henry Watterson does. It hates revolutions too, even more than the Colonel. We shall have something to say about socialism another time. In the meantime let us ask "Is it good thing?" and not "Is it socialistic?" Thus shall we often save ourselves from becoming fools or seeing ourselves to death.

Suspense of Life.

In a magazine which has been going to the homes of some of the Citizen readers, The Southern Home, on the editorial page of the July and August numbers have been articles on the subject of the saloon and liquor drinking which we suppose are sold advertisements of the liquor press, for we should not want to think the editor of that magazine guilty of thinking out and writing down so much rubbish and falsehood. The July editorial is headed "A Great Question." After sentimentally deploring intemperance and lawbreaking on the part of the saloon it goes on, "But when it comes to a majority saying to a minority, 'You shall not have this whiskey or wine or beer,' the bars are thrown down to the most dangerous character of legislation that ever oppressed a nation or gave scope to the ideas under which tyrants are developed." Such bomb hardly deserves an earnest reply but let its pretended reason should deceive some, let us give it a serious answer. No one ever proposed to make a law saying, 'You shall not have this whiskey, wine or beer.' The laws proposed are: 'You shall not sell or give away this whiskey, wine or beer to poison others.' When people have come to see that a certain business does harm and nothing but harm to the community, then it is time for them to make a law prohibiting that business. No law aims to prevent a man from making a concoction of sweet oil or sulphuric acid or alcohol, and selling it any name he likes, and slowly killing him self with it. But when he goes on to kill his wife and children and to make his living by killing other people with it, it is time for the law to say STOP! No law prevents a man from stealing his own horse, if he likes, but when he breaks into his neighbor's barn, the law says: Stop. "We can but protest," raves the

Who desires the best Business in Berea?

I have a piece of property that is well worth the price I ask for it—say nothing about the business that I can place you in.

I have for sale the Berea Produce House and lot on Depot street. This lot is 100 feet front and 300 feet long; the buildings consist of a Produce House, two story dwelling, and barn. This property is well worth the money I ask for it. The business is the most promising of any business in Berea from the fact that it is a specialty without competition.

The business that is being done shows a profit of two thousand dollars per year clear receipts. What has been done can be done again. Any one desiring this property should call at once on,

J. P. BICKNELL,

Real Estate Agent.

BEREA, KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD.

Time Table in Effect, Jan. 1, 1906

Going North Train 4, Daily
Leave Berea.....8:38 a. m.
Arrive Richmond.....4:10 a. m.
Arrive Paris.....5:28 a. m.
Arrive Cincinnati.....7:50 a. m.

Going North Train 2, Daily
Leave Berea.....1:24 p. m.
Arrive Richmond.....2:00 p. m.
Arrive Paris.....3:30 p. m.
Arrive Cincinnati.....6:10 p. m.

Going South Train 3, Daily
Leave Berea.....1:24 p. m.
Arrive Knoxville.....8:10 p. m.

Going South Train 1, Daily
Leave Berea.....12:20 a. m.
Arrive Knoxville.....7:30 a. m.

Equipment: Trains numbers 2 and 3 carry Buffet Parlor and coaches between Cincinnati and Knoxville in both directions. Trains number 1 and 4 carry Pullman vestibuled sleeping car and coaches between Cincinnati and Knoxville in both directions.

W. H. BOWER, Ticket Agent

FEELING LIVER-ISH This Morning?

TAKE

THE FORD'S

Black-Draught

Stops Indigestion and Constipation

25¢

AT ALL DRUGGISTS

A Gentle Laxative And Appetizer

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES

Itching, Blinding, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if FORD'S OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50¢

and backaches, that tired feeling, absence of appetite, and extreme nervousness that so frequently afflict you, mean that you are bilious.

Biliousness is caused by a badly disordered or inactive liver.

Dr. Caldwell's

Syrup Pepsin

(Laxative)

acts instantly and effectively on the liver—relativizes and strengthens it and restores it to perfect condition.

The remarkable virtue of this wonderful remedy has been demonstrated in thousands of instances, and it will work wonders in cleansing and setting your whole system aright.

Its good effects are permanent.

DR. CALDWELL'S SYRUP PEPSIN can be obtained in both dollar and half-dollar sizes from all druggists.

Your money will be refunded if it does not benefit you.

Your postal card request will bring by return mail our new booklet, "DR. CALDWELL'S BOOK OF WONDERS," and free sample to those who have never tried this wonderful remedy. Write today.

PEPSIN SYRUP CO.

Monticello, Illinois

For Sale by S. E. WELCH, Jr.

BEREA, KY.

The Better Way

The tissues of the throat are inflamed and irritated; you cough, and there is more irritation—more coughing. You take a cough mixture and it eases the irritation—for a while. You take

SCOTT'S EMULSION

and it cures the cold. That's what is necessary. It soothes the throat because it reduces the irritation; cures the cold because it drives out the inflammation; builds up the weakened tissues because it nourishes them back to their natural strength. That's how Scott's Emulsion deals with a sore throat, a cough, a cold, or bronchitis.

WE'LL SEND YOU A SAMPLE FREE.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street New York

HIPPLE STOLE FUNDS

RECEIVER SAYS BANKER WAS AN EMBEZZLER.

GOT CASH ON BANK PAPER

Hypothecated Securities Belonging to Real Estate Trust Company and Made Unauthorized Loans to Promoter Segal.

Philadelphia.—Examination of the list of securities held by the defunct Real Estate Trust company developed the fact that Frank K. Hipple, president of the institution, who committed suicide was an embezzler. The authority for this statement is George H. Earle, Jr., receiver for the trust company. Mr. Earle declined to say what securities were missing, but he declared that Hipple had hypothecated \$65,000 worth of the paper, securing \$50,000 for the securities, which he never returned.

Receiver Earle further declared that President Hipple embezzled the \$5,000,000 he loaned to Adolf Segal, the promoter. These loans, Mr. Earle asserted, were personal transactions. "Although made in the name of the bank, the directors had no knowledge of them, consequently the money was stolen by Hipple," said Mr. Earle.

Another enterprise in which the dead president was financially interested was discovered Thursday, when it became known that he was one of the incorporators of Miss Wright's select school for ladies at Bryn Mawr, the suburb in which Hipple had his summer residence.

In an interview Receiver Earle reiterated his opposition to a permanent receivership for the trust company. This proceeding, he declared, would deprive the concern of its trust funds which are among its most valuable assets. If all of Promoter Segal's enterprises are as valuable as his sugar refinery, he said, their operation by the depositors would be more fruitful of results than any other method, and he believed through such a plan the depositors would receive dollar for dollar.

Banker's Suicide.

Philadelphia.—The caption on a bulletin board at the Real Estate Trust company, who was found dead at his home in Bryn Mawr, Pa., last Friday, committed suicide, was confirmed Thursday by Joseph N. King, coroner of Montgomery county. When he made the announcement Dr. Albert M. Head, the coroner's physician, was standing near, and he added:

"You can say that Mr. Hipple blew out his brains."

Since the death of Mr. Hipple the family physician and the coroner maintained that he died of cerebral hemorrhage while taking a bath. The coroner Thursday said:

Statement of the Coroner.

"When I went to Bryn Mawr Friday morning to investigate the sudden death of Mr. Hipple I found that he was the president of the trust company, and when I discovered he had committed suicide I decided to suppress the fact for a few days, in order to prevent a run on the trust company. I thought that if there was anything wrong in Mr. Hipple's transactions the directors would have a chance to make up whatever defects there were."

"Did any of the directors of the bank or member of the family request that the facts of the suicide be suppressed?"

"No, sir, they did not. Any action taken by me was voluntary."

"Several men prominent in legal affairs told me today that I did right in suppressing the facts until the directors of the bank had a chance to make an investigation."

The coroner also stated that when he arrived at the Hipple residence last Friday he was met by the son of the deceased. The young man did not at first say that his father had committed suicide. It did not take the coroner long to discover the cause of death. Hipple had placed the muzzle of a 38-caliber revolver in his mouth and shot himself. The ball passed upward and lodged in the brain. The shooting took place in the bathroom. The suicide arose shortly before six o'clock, and Mrs. Hipple was of the opinion that her husband was taking a bath. When he didn't return to his room inside of half an hour, Mrs. Hipple became alarmed and made an investigation. She found her husband lying on the floor in the bathroom. Mrs. Hipple was not aware that her husband had killed himself until the arrival of the family physician.

Parker Addresses Lawyers.

St. Paul, Minn.—The American Bar association assembled in the house of representatives chamber of the state capitol Thursday and listened to the annual address of Alton H. Parker, Mr. Parker's subject was "The Congestion of the Law."

Want Newchwang an Open Port.

Newchwang.—The chamber of commerce petitioned the consular body to suspend the collection of duties to Newchwang pending regulation of Manchurian customs, saying conditions threaten extinction of the city.

Loss Fight for Cheap Gas.

Kansas City, Mo.—Kansas City's fight for cheap gas failed when negotiations with representatives of the Kansas City-Missouri Gas company, now holding a franchise to furnish the city with artificial gas ended.

MUST PROTECT AMERICANS

STATE DEPARTMENT MAKES DEMAND ON CUBA.

No News of Government Force Received by Officials of the Island Republic.

Washington.—According to a dispatch received at the state department Thursday from one of the American owners of the Constancia estate, near Cienfuegos, Cuban insurgents raided this property four days ago, taking a number of horses. The state department did not make public the name of the American who sent the dispatch. This is the first protest received from Americans against molestation of their interests. Mr. Sleeper, the American charge at Havana, was cabled to demand of the Cuban government adequate protection for the Constancia estate, and all American property similarly situated.

Havana.—No news of the operations of Col. Avalos, commander of the government forces in Pinar del Rio, has been received at the palace, military headquarters or elsewhere here since he left San Juan de Martinez Wednesday in search of the main insurgent body, commanded by Pino Guerra. Government circles continue hopeful of his success, but the fact is not lost sight of that the government troops are moving into the center of their opponents' territory, and that the numbers of the insurgents are not known. New bands are reported to have been organized in various places in Pinar del Rio and elsewhere, which gives the situation a gravity which there is no attempt to disguise. Up to noon Thursday no reports of engagements of importance had been received, although desultory skirmishes with minor bands or insurgents, especially westward, had taken place. No suggestions have been received at the palace from anybody of a settlement of the insurrection on political lines. It is stated that the government would not encourage such a course under the present circumstances.

Vice President Mendez Capote visited President Palma Thursday and reiterated his denial that he had consulted with Senator Zayas, president of the liberal party, on the question whether peace could not be restored by Palma's withdrawal from the presidency, permitting Mendez Capote to succeed him and giving certain posts to the liberals.

The Americans here criticize the citizens of the United States who had enlisted in the government's machine gun corps, believing that they should have remained non-combatants.

A fight took place Wednesday night at Calabazar, Havana province, between 50 insurgents and 15 rural guards, with the result that the latter retreated, with one man wounded. An engagement between insurgents and government troops is also reported to have occurred near Artemisa, province of Pinar del Rio, near the Havana border. The result is not known.

Several exchanges of shots have been reported at various places westward of Guanajuay, near the Havana border, in Pinar del Rio. As the place is poorly protected, reinforcements of 50 rural guards have been sent there.

A portion of Pino Guerra's force is stationed at Puerto Cortes, on the south coast near San Juan de Martinez, which the government contemplates making a central point for sending men and supplies by water to Pinar del Rio, should communication by rail be interrupted.

DECIDES BOYCOTT IS ILLEGAL

Racine Judge Holds Unions Liable for Damages to Employer.

Racine, Wis.—Union labor was dealt a heavy blow by the decision of Judge Chester A. Fowler in the boycott suit for \$25,000 damages brought by Haker Otto H. Schultz.

By the decision the contract exacted by the boss bankers by the union men, by means of which the workmen sought to enforce the closed shop, is held illegal, the trades council and the individual members are enjoined from using the "unfair list," the boycott is declared an actionable conspiracy to accomplish a criminal or unlawful purpose; Haker Schultz is allowed to recover damages of \$2,500 for the loss of profits from the time of the commencement of the boycotting acts up to the time of the trial, and \$3,500 in damages for the amount of injury to his business and property in relation to its selling value.

To Promote Corbin and Lee.

Washington.—As soon as the naval maneuvers are over at Oyster Bay it is expected President Roosevelt will take up the matter of filling important vacancies that are to occur in the army. Lieut. Gen. Corbin will retire September 16. He is to be succeeded by Maj. Gen. MacArthur, now commanding the Pacific division. The vacancy in the list of major generals will be filled by the promotion of Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee.

Wife of British Premier Dead.

Marlborough.—Lady Campbell-Bannerman, wife of the British premier, is dead. She had been an invalid for years. Lady Campbell-Bannerman was Miss Charlotte Bruce, daughter of the late Gen. Sir Charles Bruce.

Kansas Kills Two and Sees.

La Crosse, Kan.—As the result of a quarrel over the settlement of an estate at McCracken, near here, Omar Young shot and killed Alexander Walker, Jr., and Grant Pettyjohn. Young then shot himself.

CAIN'S TURN TO SMILE.



MAY ENLARGE PANAMA LOCKS

CONSULTING ENGINEERS' PLANS LIKELY TO BE FAVORED.

Change Would Accommodate Vessels of 1,000-Foot Lengths—The Cement Problem.

Washington.—Locks for the Panama canal probably will be built according to the dimensions recommended by the majority of the consulting board of engineers, which favored the construction of a sea-level waterway. Instead of the smaller type planned by the minority of the board. Under this change of programme the locks would be 100 feet wide with usable length of 1,000 feet. The plans adopted by congress provide for locks 95 feet wide, with usable lengths of 900 feet.

The larger locks will require a much greater amount of concrete work and the commission has not yet determined just how much cement will have to be purchased. Engineer Stevens estimated the amount at 1,250 car loads. As the climate of the isthmus of Panama is such that cement cannot be kept in good condition for more than three or four months, the problem of shipping is of no little concern to the commission, which points out that as the facilities for shipping from England to the isthmus are better than from the United States and the foreign price frequently has been found to be below the domestic price it is not unlikely that the greater part of this gigantic contract may be given to foreign dealers. It will be about two years before the work of constructing the locks will be begun. The association of cement manufacturers in the United States has shown considerable activity in getting more advantageous shipping facilities between the isthmus and ports on the coast of the United States, and may therefore be prepared to compete with foreign cement.

CONSIDER RAILROAD TARIFFS

New Rate Law is Discussed by Shippers and Carriers.

Washington.—To discuss certain phases of the railroad rate law which took effect Monday, there was a conference which lasted the greater part of Tuesday between the members of the Interstate commerce commission and representatives of the railroads and shippers of the country.

The railroad representatives uniformly gave assurance of their intention to fully comply with the new law, but presented their views as to the operation of certain provisions, among the points urged being extension of time in which carriers may file their tariffs with the commission.

The shippers' representatives urged the protection of their interests, particularly against the railroads shifting classifications so as to put up rates and contending for the discretion of the commission in the export and import changes and for the publication of tariffs in the full acceptance of that term. The commission reserved decision of the questions brought up.

Kansas Hear Fairbanks.

Osawatomie, Kan.—On the battle field here where, half a century ago, the first armed conflict over slavery took place, Vice-President Fairbanks Thursday delivered a stirring address to 6,000 persons. The occasion was the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Osawatomie, in which John Brown was a central figure.

Blaze in Millinery Establishment.

St. Paul, Minn.—Fire destroyed the two lower floors of the large six-story wholesale millinery establishment of Stronge Warner Co. Damage to the extent of \$150,000 was done to the building and contents.

End Turco-Bulgarian Fight.

Constantinople.—A Turco-Bulgarian commission has been appointed to delimit the frontier of the Vilayet of Adrianople, a suspension of hostilities has been agreed on pending investigation.

Clothes New Tennis Champion.

Newport, R. I.—William J. Clothier, of Philadelphia, Wednesday won the national tennis championship, defeating Beals C. Wright, of Boston, the present holder of the title, in straight sets, 6-3, 6-0, 6-4.

Russian Consul Shot.

Tientsin.—The Russian consul here, M. Laptew, was shot in the stomach Wednesday by a Russian concession contractor named Levinsky, who fired his revolver four times at the consul, and hit him once.

INDICTMENTS BY WHOLESALE.

Grand Juries Return 6,428 Counts Against Standard Oil.

Chicago.—The first skirmish in the crusade of the government against the Standard Oil company to compel the concern to comply with the letter of the antitrust and monopoly laws was ended Monday afternoon when the two special federal grand juries returned ten indictments against the oil company, containing a total number of 6,428 counts.

In respect to the scope of the indictments the number of counts and the voluminous nature of the documents all records of the federal courts was broken and when the juries were dismissed by Judge Hetha after three weeks of continuous work they had hung up a mark for future investigators.

The charges named in the indictments are violations of the Elkins antitrust law, which prohibits the accepting or granting of rebates on oil and other products. The fine as fixed by the Elkins law is not less than \$1,000 and not more than \$20,000 on each count. At this rate the maximum fine which might be imposed upon the Standard Oil company would aggregate \$128,560,000.

New York.—Standard Oil in a paid advertisement sent all over the country states the hostile attitude of the press and the attacks by grand juries everywhere has endangered the oil industry, and begs for a cessation of adverse criticism.

PROPER LABELS ON PRODUCTS.

Packers Must State Actual Contents of Their Packages.

Washington.—Nothing short of the placing upon meat products of labels which will not deceive the public was the ultimatum which Secretary Wilson delivered to 40 representatives of various packing houses who met here Thursday.

Hereafter, if the packers want their goods accepted for interstate shipment, they must bear labels more specific than those used in the past. It will not do, for instance, to state merely that a package contains sausage. The label must distinctly describe the article and plainly show that the sausage is made entirely of pork, of pork and beef combined, or of other ingredients. The same rule will apply to other products.

ARMOUR AFFIDAVIT QUALIFIED

Annual Report to State of Missouri is Thrown Out.

Jefferson City, Mo.—Pursuant to the Missouri statute requiring each corporation doing business in the state to file an affidavit once a year with the secretary of state, that it is not a member of any trust or combine, attorneys for Armour & Co., and the Armour Packing company, of Chicago, asked permission of Secretary of State Swager to file affidavits for their companies that "they were not members of a trust or combine subject to the decision of the courts in the antitrust proceedings now pending against them."

Upon advice of Attorney General Hadley, the secretary refused to allow these qualified affidavits to be filed.

Two Killed in a Collision.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Two trainmen were killed and three injured in a head-on collision of heavy ore trains near Milltown, on the Bessemer & Lake Erie railroad.

Victim of a Mob.

Salisbury, N. C., Sept. 1.—Engineer J. C. Melandoria, who was in the jail yard here on the night of August 6, when a mob stormed the jail and took from it three negroes whom they lynched, died. He leaves a widow and six children.

Sick Soldiers Aboard.

Washington, Sept. 1.—The transport Sheridan sailed from Manila on August 11 and from Nagasaki August 13. She has aboard 17 sick soldiers, one general prisoner and 48 enlisted men. She is commanded by Capt. Peabody.

THE KNEEL OF THE PALMA RULE

SOUND BY THE RISING IN THE EASTERN PROVINCE.

Havana Government Tries to Hide the Facts, But Is Unable To Crush the Rebel Forces.

Havana, Sept. 1.—The situation is far darker than at any previous time since the insurrection broke out. Reports of an uprising in Santiago Province, while not yet published here, is spreading about the city and causing the gravest concern. When Mr. Sleeper, the American charge, was told the contents of a Santiago press dispatch he endeavored to verify it through the state department, but was told that it was untrue. Subsequently the dispatch was verified from private and newspaper sources. The extent of the rising in Santiago is not known, but it is the opinion here that the worst calamity of all to the Palma government would be an insurrection in Eastern Cuba.

According to two eye witnesses Cardenas, which has been considered a peaceful city, was the scene of desultory fighting between police and rural guards on the one side and roving insurgents on the other. The only province remaining perfectly peaceful is Puerto Principe. Americans having cattle in this territory are apprehensive lest it, too, become affected for insurrectionary operations.

A press correspondent at Cienfuegos telegraphed Friday night that there are 3,000 armed insurgents in that vicinity and that all the small towns in Santa Clara province are controlled by insurgents who attack and loot trains and seize the property of foreigners as well as of Cubans.

Surrounded By Rebels.

Trinidad is surrounded by insurgents and the government appears powerless to protect the property of Americans and other foreigners. Railway trains are held up at will and passengers searched. The Cuban Central railway has declined to assume responsibility for the safety of passengers and freight.

Recruiting for government forces is making good progress here and the government continues to make headway wherever there is open fighting.

The troops in the western portion of Pinar del Rio province have not yet come up with Pino Guerra, and according to a press correspondent with the column there is no present likelihood of their doing so, as the troops might march ten years and all the while Guerra would still be just ahead of them in the hills.

There are thousands of mountain trails with which the insurgents are familiar and which lead in all directions. If Guerra cared to harness the government troops could be killed off by sharpshooters.

The government has no cavalry at Pinar del Rio, and the only real soldiers are the artillerymen, but as they are often shot they can not cope with the well-mounted insurgents. Guerra does not want to fight. His scouts can always be seen at a distance from the government line of march.

BEAUTIFUL CREOLE BEHEADED.

Retired Army Officer Reveals a Romantic Drama in Real Life.

New Orleans, Sept. 1.—That the only foreign woman ever beheaded by order of the mikado of Japan was a native of Natchitoches, La., and a member of one of the most prominent creole families of this state is the assertion of Capt. J. E. Lahatt, a retired army officer, now at the St. Charles hotel. He says that Marie Harriet Alphonse Bosler, a beautiful young woman, whose whereabouts have been a mystery to her family for more than 30 years, was the woman who suffered the fate referred to.

While the captain was in Tokio he met an American who had been there for nearly 30 years and who told him that some 20 years ago a beautiful woman had been beheaded in Japan by order of the mikado, who had never given his sanction to the execution of females. The records give her name as Marie H. Alphonse Bosler, aged 27. Her husband was a military attaché of the French embassy.

Jealousy the Cause.

Knoxville, Tenn., Sept. 1.—Mrs. Robert E. Milligan caused a small panic on a Lonsdale car by stabbing Miss Anna Copet five times with a penknife. Passengers prevented the angry woman from taking the life of her victim; jealousy was the cause.

Important Hearing To Be Held.

Washington, Sept. 1.—A hearing of importance to the cotton-producing states and to the cotton-carrying railroads will be held here by the interstate commerce commission on Wednesday, September 12.

In Full Eruption.

Valparaiso, Chile, Sept. 1.—Chilean volcanoes are reported in full eruption for the last few days. It is declared that 3,200 wounded and dying victims of the earthquake are being cared for in the provisional hospitals here.

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THE BEER FLOOD.

What the Government Figures Tell as to the Growth of Intemperance.

The receipts of the internal revenue bureau from fermented liquors tell the story of how the consumption of beer has swept over the country like a prairie fire. To meet the enormous expenditures of the war everything in sight had to be taxed, and while whisky was at first taxed \$2 a gallon, beer escaped with the light taxation of \$1 a barrel of 31 gallons. Our first returns from this source were in 1863, when the internal revenue bureau collected the modest sum of \$1,628,934, each dollar representing a barrel of beer. The following table of the annual receipts from this source will show the marvelous increase in the production and consumption of beer, remembering that as a rule each dollar received represents a barrel of beer of 31 gallons:

| Year | Receipts |
|------|-------------|
| 1863 | \$1,628,934 |
| 1864 | 2,290,299 |
| 1865 | 2,734,928 |
| 1866 | 6,220,533 |
| 1867 | 6,067,541 |
| 1868 | 5,955,889 |
| 1869 | 6,099,890 |
| 1870 | 6,319,127 |
| 1871 | 7,389,592 |
| 1872 | 8,258,498 |
| 1873 | 9,524,938 |
| 1874 | 9,304,689 |
| 1875 | 10,144,994 |
| 1876 | 9,771,281 |
| 1877 | 9,480,789 |
| 1878 | 9,537,052 |
| 1879 | 10,729,329 |
| 1880 | 12,829,808 |
| 1881 | 13,700,241 |
| 1882 | 16,134,929 |
| 1883 | 16,090,616 |
| 1884 | 18,084,954 |
| 1885 | 18,745,782 |
| 1886 | 19,675,731 |
| 1887 | 21,918,213 |
| 1888 | 23,224,211 |
| 1889 | 25,723,835 |
| 1890 | 26,988,335 |
| 1891 | 28,562,139 |
| 1892 | 30,748,692 |
| 1893 | 32,227,424 |
| 1894 | 31,444,788 |
| 1895 | 31,540,818 |
| 1896 | 33,741,235 |
| 1897 | 35,172,127 |
| 1898 | 39,714,728 |
| 1899 | 42,591,794 |
| 1900 | 43,591,794 |
| 1901 | 45,629,308 |
| 1902 | 47,988,992 |
| 1903 | 47,347,536 |
| 1904 | 49,083,139 |
| 1905 | 50,360,533 |

The overwhelming immensity of these figures can be only grasped by subjecting them to analysis, and bringing them into relation to each individual citizen of the country. Taking in connection with the beer brewed at home that imported from abroad it makes the astounding total of between 1,500,000,000 and 1,600,000,000 gallons consumed by the 82,000,000 people of this country last year.

Disregarding all fractions, this is approximately 20 gallons a year for every man, woman and child in the United States. Assuming a glass of beer to be half a pint, this gives 360 glasses of beer a year for each of them, or one a day. Now we know, in spite of what the yellow papers may say about the increase in drinking by women in the cities, substantially none of our women drink beer. Those that do are really an inconsiderable fraction of the population. Nor do the children drink beer. Then there are millions upon millions of men in the agricultural districts, business men and mechanics in the cities, railroaders, clerks, professional men, clergymen, physicians, and teachers who are rigid temperance men, and never touch beer from one year's end to the other. There are thousands of counties where local option prevails, and drinking is prohibited. There are great prohibition states—like Maine and Kansas—where beer can be only obtained surreptitiously and in small quantities. Nearly all the southern states have fairly well-enforced temperance laws, to keep beer and whisky away from the negroes and "po" white trash. Consequently, if we put the real beer drinkers at 10,000,000, or one in eight of our population, we shall make a liberal estimate. Therefore each of these must consume nearly half a gallon of beer a day, to the destruction of their working capacity, their health and their morals.

Abstinence and Longevity.

The immense advantage of total abstinence in view of good health and long life is again demonstrated in the annual report of the Scepter Life Association, Limited. The following figures are given:

| Expected Deaths | Actual Deaths | Percentage |
|-----------------|---------------|------------|
| 112 | 113 | 79.55 |

| Expected Deaths | Actual Deaths | Percentage |
|-----------------|---------------|------------|
| 113 | 87 | 45.31 |

Suspicion That He is Dishonest.

Judge Dayton, of the federal court of Clarksburg, W. Va., in passing sentence last year upon three saloonists for illegally selling whisky, to whom he gave heavy fines and jail sentence, among other things said: "The whisky traffic is the greatest curse that ever came to mankind. When a man begins to sell whisky there is ground to hold suspicion that he is dishonest. The whisky seller stands ready to make a drunkard of his neighbor's son, a prostitute of his neighbor's daughters and to destroy our system of government."

Merchants Like It.

A leading merchant at Hunter, Okla., says as quoted in the Krenlin Sun: "My books show an increase of trade of \$10 a day since the closing of the saloons and this I attribute to that incident. As a business proposition we merchants took hold, proportioned the expense, and closed them."

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else.

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

MADISON COUNTY. DREYFUS

Aug. 29.—Mr. and Mrs. Hurley who have been to Ohio have returned and expect to stay here this fall.—O. T. Carr and family were the guests of J. C. Powell, Monday.—Mrs. Ellen Powell and Martha attended the Association at Berea Wednesday and Thursday.—Bertha Ogg was the guest of Mrs. Ena Jones Monday.—Mr. Pete Gallagher and wife of Berea visited at Mr. Baker's Saturday and Sunday, attending the dedication.—George Hill, Lawrence Powell and Wade Hurd are attending the fair at London this week.—J. A. Sandlin and George Sparks took the contract to build half a mile of pike near Brassfield.—The dedication was attended by the largest crowd seen here in many years.—Floesie Baker is sick with typhoid fever.

Sept. 8.—We had a good rain on Sunday.—F. M. Jones and wife were the guests at W. B. Baker's home Sunday.—Jesse Rogers of Berea is the guest of John Powell this week.—Mrs. Laura Minkler and Myrtle were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Speed McKee on Sunday.—Floesie Baker, who has had typhoid fever, is improving.—Nannie Kinder was the guest of Maggie Hurley on Sunday.—Sallie Young left for Illinois on Saturday, where she will visit her sister, Mrs. Rice.—J. C. Powell was the guest of O. T. Carr of Panola, Saturday.—Mrs. Lawrence Powell visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bird Lain on Friday.—George Hill and Wade Hurd have returned from the London fair.—Several from this vicinity attended court at Richmond on Monday.—Lawrence Powell of this place and Fielden Adams of Big Hill have gone to Manchester with a drove of horses.

OWSLEY COUNTY. GABBARD

Aug. 25.—We are having some of the hottest weather we have had this year.—John Reynolds of Kansas is visiting his sick sister, Mrs. Taylor of Bear Run.—Henry and Lecher Gabbard went to Buckhorn, Friday, visiting Henry's brother who is going to school there.—Meredith Reynolds, J. R. and J. L. Gabbard returned home last Monday. They have been visiting in Hamilton, O.—James Gabbard spent Saturday and Sunday on Cow Creek.—Typhoid fever seems to be quite prevalent in this vicinity.—Ballard Huff has been appointed Constable to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Pleas Gabbard. Because of his faithfulness, Ballard will make a good officer.—Grant and John Gabbard are at work getting out telephone poles. Hurry up, boys, and let's see what a phone is like in our vicinity.—William Bolin, who has been in Ohio, is now at home.—The primary election passed off very quietly in this district. The vote of Cow Creek precinct stood as follows: D. C. Edwards, 43; John D. White, 58; Chas. Hurd, 9.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY. DOONE

Sept. 3.—Mrs. J. B. Coyle and children who have been visiting relatives in Jackson Co., returned home Sunday.—Mrs. A. W. Arthur and Jenny Chastain visited Nora Coyle Sunday.—Mrs. Allen McKinzie of White's Station was here on business last week.—Nettie Oldham and brother went to Richmond Friday.—Hattie Poynter who is teaching school near McCracken visited homefolks Saturday and Sunday.—The infant child of B. J. Watson, died last Wednesday, and was buried Thursday in the Fairview grave yard.—Minnie Poynter who has been staying at White's Station came home Sunday.—B. B. Chastain of this place attended the Association at Clear Creek Saturday.

CLIMAX.

Sept. 2.—The rain still continues and corn seems to be damaged somewhat. It is also very hot and sultry.—The Association of the United Baptists, which was held at Brush Creek church, near Climax, was well attended and the visitors enjoyed the hospitality of the neighbors.—Rev. Elkins, from Missouri, preached Saturday and Sunday.—Lee King and wife visited Sherman Chastain and wife on Saturday and Sunday.—Frank Pennington of Hamilton was visiting relatives here recently. He is working in Moser's Saw Works.—M. D. Ash and L. J. Scott have been visiting relatives in Hamilton.—Oscar Chastain visited his little cousin, Joann Gatling, near Wildie on Saturday and Sunday. He reports a fine time.—Several people from Berea attended the association at Brush Creek.—Hattie Poynter, who is teaching near here,

visited home folks at Boone on Friday.—Several persons from here attended the wedding of Thomas Linvel and Annie McGuire, near Rockford.—W. J. Chastain, Jr., lost a fine horse, recently, worth \$100.—We hope that all will remember the Teachers Association on Saturday, Sept. 8, at Clinax.

CLAY COUNTY. SEXTON'S CREEK.

The weather continues warm.—The farmers say that fallowing time is near.—Jesse McDaniel, Magistrate of the sixth Magisterial District of Clay County, who resides at Burning Springs, passed through this neighborhood Saturday with a petition for the citizens of the district to sign, asking the county judge to call an election for the purpose of voting to keep out saloons. The district is dry now and the citizens should take advantage of this opportunity and vote it dry now forever.—Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Sandlin visited Mrs. Sandlin's brother, Bill Saylor, Saturday and Sunday. Mr. Sandlin brought his camera with him and did some work.—W. R. Boggs passed here Saturday evening on his way to a Sunday School Rally on Crane Creek.—Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Bowman are visiting relatives in Richmond this week.—Riley Burch returned from Jackson county Saturday, where he had been on business.—W. H. Hunter's little girl died Thursday after an illness of several days.—Rev. Sanford Banks of Jackson county preached at Cradleboro Sunday morning visited Sunday School at the Clark Schoolhouse in the afternoon, and held prayer meeting at the home of J. P. Metcalf in the evening.—Rhoda Edwards of Grayhawk, Jackson county, is visiting relatives in Clay and Owsley counties this week.—Isaac Holcomb of Indian Territory has been visiting his parents the last few days.

GARRARD COUNTY. CARTERSVILLE

Miss Julia Brewer, teacher at Baker took her school to Cartersville, where her sister, Miss Lucy, is teaching, for a spelling match. The race was a very close one, two of Miss Lucy's pupils remaining on the floor longest. With few exceptions all spelled well, especially Willie Rogers, Felix Pennington, Lydia Brewer and Robert Anderson. The match was closed with songs and recitations.—Mr. Robinson and family have returned from Owsley County where they have been visiting. Mr. Robinson's daughter, Mrs. Ward, and husband came with them.—Willie and Elijah Cummings and Buford Jennings have returned from Rockcastle county where they have been visiting.—Mrs. Amhurst and children of Cincinnati, are visiting Mr. C. L. Roop, Mrs. Amhurst's brother.—The teacher's association will be held at Cartersville the first Saturday in October.—Rev. Bryant filled his regular appointment last Sunday.

JACKSON COUNTY. HUGH

Sept. 3.—Rain has been plentiful.—J. A. Parks made a business trip to Berea Friday.—Mrs. John Parks and Mrs. Tom Alick went to Berea last week to see Mrs. Hunt who is quite sick.—Flennen Azbill and family from Ohio are visiting their parents.—Maggie Bengie visited Nora Ely Thursday.—Sarah Ely entertained a number of her friends Saturday.—Gracie Parks, Maggie Bengie and Myrtle Hudson went to see Myrtle Clink who is sick.—Beatrice Hale visited Dora Ely recently.—Robert Bengie killed three large copperheads in his field.—Margaret and Sallie Azbill, who have been visiting friends in Ohio, have returned.—The dedication at Dreyfus last Sunday was well attended by the people of Hugh.—Ben Clay visited at W. R. Bengie's Saturday.—Mrs. Lizzie Kimberlain, of Dreyfus, visited her parents here this week.—Mrs. Tom Mars and Mrs. Hurst are visiting Mrs. Alex Perry.—Mrs. Abrin's children are sick.—Robert Bengie and wife visited their daughter at Dreyfus Sunday.

DRIP CREEK.

Sept. 3.—A. C. Alcorn and Bud Isaacs and their families have returned from Hamilton.—Mrs. Maggie Williams, of Hamilton, O., is visiting her friends and relatives at this place.—R. W. Gabbard, who was injured in the mill explosion is slowly improving.—Matt Durbin and family have moved to Hamilton, taking two of Mr. Tom Blanton's boys with them.—C. M. Dunsell, of McKee was at this place Monday on business.—Jeff Murphy, of Alcorn passed thru here Monday.—I. T. Alcorn is working for N. J. Coyle, of Fortson, who is having a new house erected.—Tyrone Leinhardt, J. C. was at this place Saturday, tax collecting, and was the guest of J. E. Parsons, Saturday night.—Beverly Wagers, of Wagersville was the guest

of Dige Wilson Saturday and Sunday.—Tom Webb and Stella Sparks were married Saturday night. They have our best wishes.—J. W. VanWinkle was at our Sunday school Sunday. We are always glad to have a man like him visit our Sunday school and lend a helping hand.—Mrs. Maude Williams is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Parsons.—It seems as if the dog law is proving disastrous to the dogs.

A Letter from Representative Gabbard. COW CREEK, KY., Aug. 17.

To the Editor of The Citizen:
The first settlement in Owsley county was made about the year 1797 by James R. Moore, who originally came from Virginia and settled on Silver Creek in Madison county, Ky. On a hunting expedition into the mountains he saw the beautiful and fertile valleys and the majestic forests of the South Fork, and resolved to make it his home.

The efforts to establish the college at Cow Creek seem to be on a standstill. We hope the movement will succeed.

It is reported that Miss Margaret Cort, the Buffalo Creek missionary, is planning to give up her work in this county. She has done much for the people of that locality, and the future citizens of Buffalo will call her blessed. There is no greater reward in this life than to be remembered as a benefactor of the people.

Rev. M. C. Taylor is the oldest preacher in this part of the country. He has married, taken into the church and preached the funerals of more people than perhaps any other minister in the state.

Mrs. Flora Gabbard is still on the sick list.

Miss Laura Moore is one of the most enterprising farmer lasses in this community. She has made \$50.92 on her chickens since January, 1900, besides furnishing the family table.

Uncle Ben Noe has the best colt in the country. He says it is Virginia "Gray Eagle" stock.

Dr. W. H. Gibson is located in our community. We wish him success.

Allen Davidson and A. M. Treadway are thinking of moving to Wisconsin.

Uncle Meredith Reynolds is one of our best citizens. He gave \$25 to the college.

The last Kentucky legislature raised the "age of consent" from twelve to sixteen years.

The "County Public High School bill" was, in my opinion, the most important educational measure before the last general assembly of Kentucky. This bill if enacted into law would, if faithfully carried out, ultimately perfect our now imperfect public school system. Many members of the last session are pledged to its future support.

The old law provided that when land was sold for taxes, the owner should have the right to redeem the same within two years after the day of sale by paying the purchase money with interest at the rate of 30 per cent per annum, and in addition 15 per cent penalty upon the total amount of the purchase price and the amount of all costs. The last general assembly lowered the rate of interest from 30 per cent per annum to 10 per cent per annum.

All state, county and district taxes, except as otherwise specially provided, shall be due and payable on and after the first day of March after the assessment, and all taxpayers whose taxes are not paid on the first day of November after the same are due shall be deemed delinquent, and such taxes shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the first day of November after they are due until paid.

Respectfully,
TAYLOR P. GABBARD.

OHIO NEWS. HAMILTON

Aug. 20.—Some of the most severe rain storms of the season have passed over Hamilton during the past week, doing damage to growing crops in a number of places.—Primary election was held in this (Butler Co.) Aug. 15th, for the purpose of nominating both Republican and Democratic candidates to be voted for at the regular election, to fill the following offices: Common Pleas Judge, Commissioner, Auditor, and Treasurer.—A shooting affray occurred in Hamilton Sunday morning in which it is reported, Robert Backman knocked down Sherman Morrison, a Kentuckian. Morrison jumped to his feet, drew a revolver and shot Backman. Morrison made his escape while Backman is in Mercy Hospital with indications of recovery.—J. L. Gabbard, his son James and Meredith Reynolds all of Owsley County, have been spending a week with Mr. and Mrs. Meredith Gabbard and other relatives in Hamilton. They left for home Sunday and while on their way back visited the Zoo in Cincinnati. All seemed to enjoy their stay in Hamilton, seeing the Greenwood Cemetery where all of the old soldiers of Hamilton are buried, the

Schlieters', Sailors' and Pioneers' monument, the old Chapter House of the G. A. R., which was used as a magazine by Mad Anthony Wayne during his invasion with the Miami Indians, the reservoir, and the Champion Coated Paper Mills which perhaps was the most interesting to them. We were glad to welcome them.—We enjoyed President Frost's letter from Wool's Hole, Mass., in the latest issue of the Citizen, also Miss Robinson's letter from across the deep, and Mrs. L. K. Flannery's article on "Bacon Lighs." Such letters are always welcome and enjoyable.—Jas. Brown, a Berea College graduate of 1904, preached on Sunday two weeks ago, in Franklin, O. Mr. Brown was granted license by the First Baptist Church here some time ago and has filled appointments in a number of the pulpits, one recently in Cincinnati. He leaves about September 10th for either Rochester, N. Y., or Chicago, where he will attend a Theological Seminary preparing himself for better service for Jesus. We wish him God speed in this new work and trust he may enjoy his calling, doing good to all humanity.

THE MARKETS.

Grain, Provisions, Etc.
Chicago, Sept. 4.
FLOUR—Bready. Spring wheat, special brands, \$4.60; Minnesota hard patent, \$4.60; \$4.60; straight, export bags, \$4.50; clear, export bags, \$4.50.
WHEAT—Bready. September, \$2.75; May, \$2.75.
CORN—Quiet. September, \$1.00; December, \$1.00.
OATS—Quiet. September, \$0.75; December, \$0.75.
BUTTER—Bready. Creamery, per lb., \$1.00; dairies, \$0.90.
EGGS—Fresh. Fresh eggs, at market, new cases included, \$1.00; per dozen, prime fresh, \$1.00; extra, \$1.00.
LIVE POULTRY—Bready. Turkeys, per lb., 12c; chickens, fowls, per lb., 10c; ducks, \$1.00.
New York, Sept. 4.
FLOUR—Dull and about steady.
WHEAT—Active. September, \$2.75; December, \$2.75; May, \$2.75.
RICE—Nominal. No. 3 western, \$5.00 a 1 c. New York.
CORN—Bready. September, \$1.00; December, \$1.00.

Live Stock.

Chicago, Sept. 4.
CATTLE—Good to fancy steers, \$4.75; \$5.00; common to good steers, \$4.00; \$4.50; inferior to common steers, \$3.50; \$4.00; western range steers, \$4.00; \$4.50; yearlings, good to choice, \$3.50; \$4.00; fair to choice, \$3.00; \$3.50; good cutting to fair beef cows, \$2.50; \$3.00; fair to choice stockers, \$2.00; \$2.50; bulls, common to good, \$1.50; \$2.00; bulls, good to choice, \$1.00; \$1.50; calves, fair to good, \$0.75; \$1.00; calves, good to choice, \$0.75; \$1.00.
SHEEP—Fair to choice wethers, \$4.00; \$4.50; fair to choice ewes, \$3.50; \$4.00; culls, fair to good, \$2.50; \$3.00; bucks and stags, \$2.00; \$2.50; fair to good yearlings, \$1.50; \$2.00; good to choice yearlings, \$1.00; \$1.50; native lambs, \$0.75; \$1.00; feeding lambs, \$0.50; \$0.75; feeding wethers, \$0.50; \$0.75; range lambs, \$0.50; \$0.75; range yearlings, good to choice, \$0.50; \$0.75.

OMAHA, NEB., Sept. 4.

CATTLE—Marked slow to lower. Native steers, \$4.50; \$5.00; cows and heifers, \$4.00; \$4.50; western steers, \$4.00; \$4.50; Texas steers, \$4.00; \$4.50; cows and heifers, \$3.50; \$4.00; canners, \$1.00; \$1.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.50; \$3.00; calves, \$0.75; \$1.00; and stags, \$1.00; \$1.50.
HOGS—Market steady to 5c lower. Heavy, \$5.00; \$5.50; mixed, \$4.50; \$5.00; light, \$4.00; \$4.50; pigs, \$3.50; \$4.00; bulk of sales, \$4.00; \$4.50.
SHEEP—Market slow and shade lower. Yearlings, \$5.00; \$5.50; wethers, \$4.00; \$4.50; ewes, \$3.50; \$4.00; lambs, \$2.50; \$3.00.

DOTS AND DASHES.

The German Imperial estimates for 1905 have given a surplus of more than \$1,500,000.

A conspiracy has been suppressed in the province of Illinois, Norte, on the island of Luzon.

The governor of Santiago province has ordered the arrest of any persons publishing false or exaggerated news.

Charles W. Lynde, a wealthy retired business man of Patchogue, L. I., was killed at Lulip in an automobile accident.

Fifteen carloads of strikebreakers reached San Francisco. They are waiting for orders from President Calhoun.

F. Hansberger, a member of the Sedalia, Mo., city council and a prominent democratic politician, committed suicide by shooting.

Ninety-seven thousand people passed through the gates on the opening day of the Minnesota state fair, breaking all attendance records.

E. P. Ludwick, deputy sheriff, arrested 87 workmen in the employ of an Independence, Kan., construction company for violation of the Sunday labor law.

James Boswell, a well-known Winnipeg athlete and automobilist, was seriously injured by the overturning of his car in the Dunlop trophy automobile race.

Two men were severely wounded and ten other persons were slightly hurt by an exploding signal bomb set off to start the parade of St. Louis unions in honor of Labor day.

A new motor car weed burner that has been put into service by the Union Pacific road blew up near the town of Elba, Neb., killing one man and injuring two, one fatally.

Mrs. Frank Pulgrove, who on August 21 killed her husband and three children at Piggott, Clay county, Ark., and then burned the bodies, committed suicide at the Arkansas insane asylum.

While United States Senator James B. McCreary was speaking at a Labor day celebration at Lexington, Ky., a telegram was handed him that Mrs. Jessie McCreary, wife of his only son, had been drowned at Lakeside, Mich., while bathing.

ARRESTS BALK MEXICO REVOLT.

Three Men Caught in Arizona Are Accused as Agitators.

Tucson, Ariz., Sept. 5.—Collis Humbert, a Frenchman, and Leonardo Villareal and Bruno Trevino, Mexicans, were arrested early Tuesday at Mowry and Patagonia, mining camps, where many miners are employed. The arrests were made by Immigration Inspector Murphy and Rangers Ochs and Clark. It is charged that the men are agitators who were attempting to organize a force of Mexican miners to attack Nogales, Sonora, and capture the customs house and the arsenal of the rurales.

Letters found on the prisoners show that their plans were directed by Mexican revolutionist leaders in St. Louis. The letters also indicate that the revolutionists have organizations in 40 cities, and that they will become active as soon as they can secure arms. The alleged agitators are in jail at Nogales, Ariz.

A good square piano for sale or rent at Chrisman's, the furniture man.

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Cincinnati, O.

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20 pounds Granulated Sugar, \$1.00
Tia-a-Sack of Eureka Flour, Best on Earth, .65
White Rose Flour, per Sack, .60
12 Pint Cans, .20
Best Rubbers for Fruit Jars, per Dozen, .95
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All kinds of Fruit Jars and everything right at

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Very low round trip rates all summer. Special reductions September 23 to 29 inclusive.

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Very low round trip rates all summer. Special reductions September 3 to 11 inclusive. One way "Colonist" tickets will be on sale September 15 to October 31.

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says the doctor to many of his lady patients, because he doesn't know of any medicinal treatment that will positively cure womb or ovarian troubles, except the surgeon's knife.

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freely and frankly, in strictest confidence, telling us all your troubles. We will send Free Advice (in plain, sealed envelope). Address: Ladies' Advisory Dept., The Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

GAVE UP SUPPORTER

"I was a supporter for years, for my words, which had crowded everything down before it, writes Mrs. S. J. Clark, of Mansfield, N. Y. 'I suffered untold misery and could hardly walk. After taking Cardui I gave up my supporter and can now be on my feet half a day at a time.'"

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Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in Two.

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